



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

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AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

The wheat crop is heading out finely, although the straw will be short. Oats well, nigh a failure. Abundant apple crop, but no peaches.

BOURBON.

The *True Kentuckian* estimates that Sam Clay's crop of wool brought him about \$7,200, being the clip of about 6,000 sheep. Court day last week at Paris, and about 400 cattle on the market. Good stock in demand at 4c to 4½c, inferior grades dull and lower; 200 mountain sheep bid to \$1.70 per head, and withdrawn; broke mules in demand at \$65 to \$115. Henry O. Thomas sold 200 lambs last week that averaged 71 lbs. They were by Cotswold rams and out of mountain ewes. The North Middletown correspondent of the *Kentuckian* says the tax supervisors are investigating the matter of putting sheep on the tax list, which will greatly increase the amount of taxable property.

CLARK.

Democrat: Fat heifers sell in Clark at 3½¢ to 3¾¢, and fat cows at 2¾¢ to 3¼¢. Price of bluegrass seed advances because of short crop for this season. D. A. Gay bought of Thomas Goff, Jr., 22 shoats, averaging about 40 lbs, at \$2.25 per cwt. Thomas Goff, Jr., on account of drought sold to T. H. Clay, of Bourbon, 22 fine calves, which averaged 520 lbs, at 4c. Buyers are not yet engaging fat cattle for future shipments. The wool buyers of Clark paid farmers \$33,000 this season.

FAYETTE.

The barley harvest will begin this week and the crop has been greatly improved by the rain of last week. G. N. Wheeler, Slick-away, has plowed up his oats and planted the ground in corn. Correspondent of *Gazette* at South Elkhorn says: "If we were giving premiums for hemp, Eph Young, Jr., would take the blue ribbon and Joe Lane the red; for wheat, John McMeekin the blue and Jas. Dedman the red; for corn, good stand, Wm. E. Oldham would carry off the honors; for watermelons, James Willis still holds his own as the king bee." H. W. Worley, Slick-away, sold 150 lambs at 4½¢ per lb.

WOODFORD.

Thos. S. Williams, Mr. Vernon, has built on his farm a granary of over 2,000 bushels capacity. Don't this speak well for the grain prospects? The hay crop is a failure in many Woodford meadows, and farmers have opened them to stock. R. V. Berry, says the *Sun*, has imported from Cincinnati more than 15,000 bushels of corn, which he sold in Versailles.

FRANKLIN.

The *Yeoman* says: Mr. James Holt, of Jeffersonville, Ind., bought the Harry Todd farm for \$30,000 cash. Why not give location and number of acres? The *Yeoman* also says the Japanese persimmon is growing vigorously in that section. This tree was winter killed in every other place we hear of in Kentucky, unless well protected.

OLDHAM.

Era: Wm. Barnhill & Son will sell Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep in LaGrange, Monday, August 18. H. K. Hitt cut his name on the back of a terrapin in 1852, and found him a few days ago near the same place, as lively as ever.

HARDIN.

From the *Elizabethtown News* we learn that Richard Gardner, near Clear Run, had 18 sheep killed and wounded by dogs last week. John Richards sold a car load of pigs, 5 months old, that were estimated to weigh 228 lbs, and sold at 3 cents per lb. A curious accident happened to a cow near Hardin Springs. She got her tail fastened in the split of a stump, and pulled it off in the effort to get free.

WASHINGTON.

F. R. Neale, Jr., sheriff of Washington county, has a trotting horse that trotted a quarter in 35 seconds, and which he thinks will make a 2:20 horse. He'll just be the thing to collect taxes or make a race for election with. S. R. Grundy has made sales of Shorthorn calves: To A. S. Harned, 1 bull \$75, 1 heifer \$40; to J. V. Pottenger, 1 bull \$55; to M. Tewell, 1 bull \$65.

MERCER.

The *Observer* estimates wool clip of county above 120,000 lbs, which sold at 18c to 25c. A number of farmers on Dix river are turning their rye and meadows under to plant in corn. Mr. Samuel Hanna had a three egged chicken which he gave to a gentleman who has three in his family, so that each may have a drumstick. So says that good local editor of the *Harrodsburg Observer*.

TODD.

Mr. Robert Lester, near Hardinsville, the *Elkton Register* says, has 400 acres in wheat that promises a large yield. The agents of several reaper companies have agreed to furnish one each of their machines to cut the crop, and Mr. L. is to buy the one he likes best

after seeing them work. M. P. Bailey sold to J. M. Roach & Co., Guthrie, one Short horn bull calf for \$50, and to Mrs. Parker, Webster county, a Cotswold ram for \$20.

MADISON.

The *Register* calls it a \$200,000 rain. Mr. Norman, near Richmond, has a horse thirty-two years old. Its mate died last winter, aged thirty-four. Court day in Richmond was dull, but the rain revived the feelings of all toward evening.

GARRARD.

The Salter place of 202 acres was sold last week to John S. Gill for \$9,595; being \$47.50 per acre. "A good soaking rain; now let us be thankful to the Lord," exclaims the *Kentucky Visitor*. At Paint Lick, E. Brest secured last week 20 mountain cattle, averaging 500 lbs, at 2½¢.

LINCOLN.

At County court last week in Stanford, there was an over-supply of common cattle offered and few sales made. An enraged cow tossed a little son of James Robinson, of Engelman's Mill, into the air, but he escaped unhurt.

BOYLE.

Advocate: The Dr. Bosley farm, three miles from Danville on Stanford pike, was sold to Richard Cobb, of Lincoln, at \$35 per acre, a low price.

WARREN.

Claypool & Shobe have recently returned from Tennessee, where they bought 118 head of stock cattle. These cattle will be put upon the market in the bluegrass counties. There is complaint of smut in the wheat three miles south of Bowling Green, but the prospect generally in the county is reported very flattering.

THE COTTON CROP.

The report of the committee on statistical information of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, for the month of May, is made public to-day. It embraces 133 responses from West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Arkansas. Cotton acreage, fifty-three report from three to twenty-five per cent. increase of acreage, sixty-three about the same as last year, seventeen from three to ten per cent. less, average increase two and a half per cent. Weather reports are very favorable to the end of May; twenty-two favorable, twenty-five unfavorable, fifteen too much rain, ten too dry, twenty-one too cold and ninety-two as much more favorable than last year, thirteen about the same, twenty-eight less favorable.

Character of the stands: eighteen report never better; forty-seven good; five poor; eighty-two much better than last year; seventeen about the same; twenty-four not so good. Progress of planting: thirty-five report planting from five to fifteen days earlier than last year; forty-six about the same; fifty-two from five to fifteen days later; average two days later.

Condition of the crop: 102 report the crops well cultivated, free from grass and weeds; 26 fair condition but some grass; 5 very grassy; 97 much better than last year; 26 about the same; 110 not so good. Labor moderate; 122 report laborers working very well to moderately not well; 50 working better than last year; 8 about the same; 2 not so good.

All report no labor lost by the Kansas exodus. Some have left Tennessee and Mississippi and gone to Arkansas, but their places have in the main been filled by laborers from other quarters.

The nine Atlantic and Gulf Southern States, excluding Texas, have 2,883,800 sheep on an area of 262,269,440 acres of land, being not far from one sheep for every 100 acres. Ohio, with an area of over 25,000,000 acres, has over 3,000,000 sheep, or one to every seven acres, while one county alone in Pennsylvania has over 4,000,000 Merino sheep, more than are reported in the whole of Georgia. This is in the face of the fact that the South is admittedly a good sheep producing section, if the interest was only given some attention.

It seems singular, but is undoubtedly true, that a soldier in battle fires away his own weight in bullets for every man he kills.

LETTER FROM NELSON COUNTY.

The Crops—Some Very Old Folks—A School Picnic.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Thinking perhaps a line from the garden spot of Nelson might prove of interest to some of your readers, I will give you some items.

The gentle rainfall of June 1 and 2 made the ground too wet for a short time to be cultivated, and was truly a blessing to this community. The farmer, merchant and mechanic alike rejoiced.

All nature seemed to wear a smile,
As God the gift bestowed;
It was a gift to sinners vile—
For not a drop he owed.

The crops of small grain will be cut short by the late drought, wheat at least one-third, oats one-half, rye one-third, the meadows, timothy and clover making hardly a half crop; and bluegrass is very short for the time of the year. It has been a difficult matter to get a stand of corn which is attributed to different causes. With many it was defective seed, while with others the cut worm and other insects destroyed fields of corn twice, and for some farmers as many as three times. But what is standing looks well and is growing rapidly.

I confess that I was very much surprised to find in this enlightened community the deficiency that exists in the way of improved farming implements. I am informed by reliable gentlemen that there are not more than six or eight-corn planters in Nelson county, and perhaps a like number of double cultivators. Many cut their wheat and other small grain yet the old, way with scythe and cradle.

The fruit crop promises, in some respects, a fair yield. There will be an abundance of apples, a few pears and a light crop of cherries. No peaches. Strawberries almost a failure. Peach trees and blackberry bushes mostly winter killed. Bees doing no good. I have not heard of a new swarm this season.

Your correspondent had the honor and pleasure a few days since of a carriage ride with four of the oldest ladies in this neighborhood, and perhaps in the county, their ages aggregating 336 years. I will give you a brief sketch of each. Mrs. Jane Wootton is the widow of Lieutenant John Wootton. She was born in Virginia in the year 1786, and moved with her parents to Nelson county (where she has since lived) when she was five years old. She joined the Presbyterian church at Big Spring, two miles from Bloomfield, in early life. It is manifest from her devotion to the church and the cause of Christ that she has not grown weary in well-doing. Her husband was commissioned lieutenant and served his country in Col. Joseph McCloskey's command in the war of 1812. She had two sons killed about the close of the late war—Ennis and William. Ennis met his death at the hands of Capt. Ed. Terrill, in Taylorsville, Ky. William was killed in Daviess county by Confederate guerrillas.

Mrs. Sarah J. Stone was born in this county near Boomfield, in the year 1794. She has been twice married; her first husband was Capt. Samuel Lapsley, a commissioned officer in the war of 1812; her last lamented husband was Eli H. Stone. Some years since she received a fall, breaking one of her limbs, which made her a cripple for life; but she gets about remarkably well for one of her age on crutches. She is a member of the Christian church, a true christian and a kind mother.

Mrs. Abbie Merrifield, widow of Col. Fielden Merrifield, was born in New York in the year 1801; came to Nelson county with her father, Dr. John Bemiss, at an early day. She has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian church at Big Spring. Her walk in life has been that of a consistent christian. She is a noble and a good woman.

Mrs. Fannie Merrifield is the widow of Dr. Samuel B. Merrifield, who served his country during the war of 1812 as assistant surgeon. She is sister to Mrs. Abbie Merrifield, and Dr. Merrifield was a brother to Col. Fielden Merrifield; thus it was two brothers married sisters. Dr. Merrifield returned home after the war and located in Glasgow, Ky.; he remained there a short time, moving to Bloomfield, where he lived up to his death, doing a very large and lucrative practice.

The year previous to his death, which occurred in 1869, his family gave him a birthday dining, to which only gentlemen who had arrived at the age of seventy years were invited. Twenty-four accepted and met around his sumptuous table. Gov. Charles A. Wickliff was one of the guests, and addressed them with a short speech; his remarks moved those old men to tears. Dr. Merrifield responded in a brief and impressive manner. A few short years, and all save one have passed away. Mr. Samuel Wilkerson, the only survivor of the twenty-four, lives in Bloomfield.

Lieutenant J. A. Merrifield, eldest son of Dr. S. B. and Fannie Merrifield, lost his life in the cause of his country, on the battle field of Buena Vista. I may have occasion to write you some interesting facts connected with his life in the future, as time and space forbid that I should enter into details at this time. Mrs. Merrifield was born in the State of New York, July 23, 1799. Notwithstanding she is eighty years of age, and has not walked a step for thirteen years, being afflicted with acute rheumatism, she retains her memory and reasoning faculties remarkably well and is indeed interesting and entertaining in giving incidents of early life. She united with the M. E. Church when quite young, and was a lone member in Bloomfield for a period of twenty years. She was a devoted wife and a kind mother. These facts I gather from those who have long known her, and I can add that to know her is to love her.

The evening was pleasantly spent; we had a most delightful ride, all enjoying it very much. Mrs. Arch Thomas and Mrs. James Yeager will please except our thanks for beautiful bouquets presented. May their pathway through life be strewn with flowers, if it were possible, more beautiful.

Prof. Charles Williams, conducting a school at this place, gave his scholars a picnic on Friday last, the 6th inst., in a beautiful grove near town. The professor has acquired the art of pleasing as well as teaching. Long may he live to teach young ideas how to shoot. The day was delightful, and the little folks were made happy. I think they felt as did the little girl who, when asked what true happiness was, said: "When I feel like giving all of my play things to my little sister." I think that feeling prevailed at the picnic. I. A. P.

Bloomfield, Ky., June 9.

LARGE METEORITE FOUND.—About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of May 10, a large meteor was seen to fall at the edge of a ravine near Estersville, Emmett county, Iowa, making a hole 12 feet in diameter and about 6 feet deep. S. E. Bemiss writes to the *Chicago Tribune* that search parties had found numerous pieces, varying in size from 1 to 8 ounces, also four pieces about 4 lb, and one weighing 32 lbs and 2 ounces; but the largest size was found bedded 8 feet in blue clay, and fully 14 feet from the surface. Its weight is 431 lbs, and its size 2 feet long by 1½ wide, and one or so foot thick, with ragged or uneven surface. It is composed, apparently, of nearly pure metal, a piece of which has been made into a ring. It makes a very pretty ring, resembling silver somewhat, but a trifle darker in color. —*Scientific American*.

LETTER FROM HARDIN.

Kentucky in the Olden Time—The Crops—Washington County.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

Since the copious showers of last week, crops have improved rapidly. Corn came up badly in consequence of the six weeks' drought, but was replanted in good time, and farmers now have a good stand; it is well cultivated for this time of year, and promises a good crop. Wheat is cut short about one-half by fly and the drought. Pastures are short, but growing out rapidly.

I am running a farm in Jasper county, Mo., and from late advices I learn that they are having plenty of rain there now, and corn and oats look very fine. Wheat was badly injured by a late frost, so much so it will not make over eight or ten bushels to the acre; their average there is about twenty bushels usually.

I spent a few days in Washington county last week, and was pleasantly entertained by Rev. J. S. Daugherty, John McIntire, Watt Wright and Chas. Wright. These gentlemen all live in the neighborhood of Bryant's station, a fort where our great-grandfathers settled when they first came to the wilds of Kentucky a hundred years ago. I passed over the same historic hills from which they chased the Indians, the bear and the buffalo, and on them established a prosperous settlement in 1778.

Among the original settlers were the Nalls, Parkers, Wrights, Lewises, Moores, Batsells, Parkers and Jenkenses who came from Culpeper county, Va., in 1778 to Wheeling, thence down the Ohio river in a small flatboat to the falls, thence through the wilderness on foot, with their household goods on pack horses, to their destination.

I have heard my grandfather say when they reached Hardin's creek they were delighted with the country, and immediately went to work and constructed a rude fort, and then, while some of the number stood sentinel, the balance went to clearing away the forest and preparing the land for a crop the next year. I have also heard him say the first bread they ate in Kentucky was made from corn they raised, and the meal beat in a mortar and then baked in the ashes.

I found but very few of the descendants of the original settlers now living in that community. They are as numerous "as the sands of the sea," and scattered all over the South and West; and so far as my knowledge extends, they have in a remarkable degree retained the industry and enterprise transmitted to them from the parent stock.

I found all the farmers of Washington county, with whom I became acquainted, thrifty and well-to-do and paying a good deal of attention to the raising of good stock, especially cattle. I did not have an opportunity to call on Col. Tom Grundy, but from inquiry I learned that he had his stock in better condition than perhaps any one in that section of the country. Orchard grass seems to be the principal grass, and it grows to perfection there. I think the farmers of Hardin county would learn a valuable lesson if they would raise more orchard grass and a better grade of cattle. J. L. NALL.

Rineyville, Ky., June 3.

PLAIN TALK.—The *Mercury*, of Meridian, Miss., indulges in the following plain and sensible advice to Southern boys:

"Our Southern boys must be bred to trades instead of professions, be taught to prefer the plow handle to whittling on the streets and sunning themselves in front of grog shops. Work is the only open sesame to the cave where wealth is deposited. Industry and frugality is the great need of the South, but these will not be seen until false pride disappears and self-help takes its place."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

UNCLE MELLICK DINES WITH HIS MASTER.

O! marster is a cur'us man, as sho as yo is born!
 I's wukkin in de crib one day a-shellin' o' some corn,
 An' he was standin' at de do';—I "knewed it"? no, sah, not!
 Or, fo' de king! dese jaws uv mine I'd sh'ly kept 'em shot.
 But to Bru. Simon, shellin' too, what should I do but say:
 "I's starvin' sence I lars has eat—a week ago to-day."
 Den marster cussed and hollered: "Here! a shame an' a dusgrace!
 I, so long a planter,—a starved nigger on my place!
 Come, Mellick, drap dat corn an' walk straight to de house wid me;
 A starvin' nigger on my place 's a thing shall nebbber be."
 "Hi! me eat 'long de white folks, sah?"
 "Yes, Mellick, take a seat."
 Den to mississ: "Dis starved nigger I's done fotch to make 'im eat."
 An' he drewed a big revolvah an' he drapped it by he plate,—
 "Gub 'im soup! and! 'twixt de swallers, don' lemme see yo' wait."
 Dat soup was fine, I tell yo', an' I hide it mighty soon;—
 One eye sot on de pistol an' de turrer on de spoon.
 "Fish for Mellick, in a hurry, he's a-starvin', don't yo' see?"
 (Dem mizable house-niggers tucked dar heads an' larfed at me.)
 An' I went for dat red-snapper like de big fish for de small;
 Glarned at de navy-shooter onct, den swallered bones an' all.
 "Gub 'im tucky, ham an' aigs, rice, taters, spinach, sparrergrars,
 Bread, hom'ny, mutton, chicken, beef, corn, turnips, apple-sars,
 Peas, cabbage, aig-plant, artichoke!"—(Dat pistol still in view,
 An' de white folks dey all larfin, an' dem silly niggers too!)—
 "Termaters, carrots, pahsnips, beets!"—
 ("When is he gwine git done?"")
 "Squash, punkin, beans an' kercumbers—eat, Mellick, don't leabe none;
 For dis here day's done brung to me a shame an' a dusgrace;—
 I, so long a planter—a starved nigger on my place!"
 Dem things ef I'd be'n by myself, I'd soon put out o' sight;
 But de com'cal situwation dar, it spile my appetite:
 I had to wrestle wid dem wittles hard enough dat day!
 Till "Now champagne for Mellick!" I heard ole marster say.
 When dat nigger shoot de bottle by my hade—
 "I's sho'ly skeered;
 Dat stuff it look so bilin' hot, to drink it I wuz feared;
 But arter I'd done swallered down a glars, I feel so fine,
 I 'gin da situwation not so very much to min';
 An' den a little restin' spell I sorter tried to take,
 But, Lor'! ole marster hollered: "Gub 'im puddin', pie an' cake!"
 Wid he han' upon de pistol an' de debble in he eye!
 "An' Mellick, down wid all!—unless yo' is prepar'd to die."
 I hurried home dem goodies like I hudn't eat dat day;
 Tell marster see I couldn't pack anoder crumb away;
 An' den he say: "Now, Mellick, to de crib, git up an' go!
 An' de naix time yo' is starvin' come to me an' lemme know."
 But, Lor', in dat ar bizness I kin nebbber show my face;—
 An' dar's nebbber been anoder starvin' nigger on de place!

—Scribner for June.

From Sunday Afternoon.

WAS HE A TRAITOR?

BY ELIOT M'CORMICK.

[Continued from last week.]

It was not without doubt of John's sincerity, and hardly with any expectation of his doing active service, that the Kershaws consented to receive him as companion in arms. That they did receive him was due mainly to Nathalie's persuasions; and these in turn were chiefly prompted by a concern for John's personal safety. She was anxious, of course, that he should commit himself to the Confederacy for the sake of the cause, but she was even more anxious that he should do it for his own sake.

With John, however, this motive availed little. A care for his own safety was the last consideration that would have linked him to a cause which he abhorred. And when Nathalie ventured to suggest a day or two after the first fire upon Sumter, when the excitement was at its hottest and every Yankee was a proscribed person, that he should join the Guards for self-protection, he answered more sternly than ever she had heard him speak.

"If I am driven into the Confederacy, Nathalie, it will be for love's sake, not because of fear."

I think that then, seeing how much it cost him and having given herself to him, she would with her woman's generosity have freed him from his pledge but for her apprehensions of what might befall him if he remained a civilian. To join the army seemed to be his only chance of safety; a chance, however, of which he would not avail himself unless compelled by his promise. And so for his own sake, though it wrung her heart to exact it of him, she held him to his word.

As for their marriage, there was no

thought of that until the troubles should be over. With respect to this the colonel had put his foot down and Nathalie acquiesced. "I am to win my spurs first, I suppose," John had said half bitterly one day; and Nathalie, who bore tenderly with his occasional petulance on account of the self-reproach which she herself felt, answered, "then it won't be long to wait, John."

Notwithstanding the Kershaws' apprehensions to the contrary, he proved a valuable addition to the Guards. His tact, coolness and executive talent stood him in good stead and it was not long before the "Yankee," as he was designated, being the only one in the regiment, had measurably overcome the suspicion and distrust with which he was at first regarded. By a curious irony of fate, and perhaps with some malice aforethought on the part of his commanding officer, he was promoted to be color sergeant; and when on its way to the front the regiment stopped before Colonel Kershaw's door to receive from Miss Kershaw a stand of colors, it was John Winthrop who stepped out from the ranks to take them from Nathalie's hand. Nobody I think had prepared her—it was only that morning, indeed, that John had got his promotion—for she turned white when she saw him, as though she would faint, and leaned for support on the friendly staff. It was only for an instant though. Her face flushed more rapidly than it had paled. Drawing herself up to her full height, she raised the standard and shook out its silken folds.

"It's the flag of my country!" she exclaimed with almost fiery eagerness; "if you ever desert it!"—repeating, perhaps unconsciously, the language she had once before used—"don't come back to me;" and then, throwing herself and the flag together into John's arms, she sobbed out a passionate farewell.

The music struck up; with one parting embrace John gave Nathalie into the hands of the old nurse, and fell back himself into the ranks; the flag caught by the wind streamed out over his head, its crimson bars awakening the cheers of the spectators and the answering shouts of his comrades. Only in John's heart was there no response. Involuntarily his thoughts went back to the man whom they compelled to carry the cross of Christ out of Jerusalem, and he wondered bitterly if the accursed tree weighed more heavily on Simon the Cyrenian than the hated flag on him.

Over the next year of John Winthrop's life I must briefly pass. At Manassas, the first engagement in which he took part, the standard of the Palmetto Guards waved in the thickest of the fight. No one after that day ventured to doubt John's fidelity to the cause he had espoused. They would have commissioned him captain or even a colonel if he would have taken it, but he expressed himself contented with his position, which, while it was one of responsibility, did not require him to lift up his hand against his own people. And so through all the engagements of that first year and into the Peninsular campaign which opened with 1862, he bore with unshrinking fortitude the symbol of his shame. How much of a humiliation it was to him not even Nathalie ever knew. His letters to her were bright and tender, sketching the picturesque scenes of camp life without alluding to their privations, and describing the thrilling transactions in which he took part with an avoidance of their more terrible aspects.

The year had passed by without his seeing her. He would not ask for a furlough lest they might think that having put his hand to the plough he was looking backward, and would not take one when it was offered him, for the same reason. "If you will consent to your daughter's marriage," he had told Col. Kershaw one day, "I will go home for that purpose, but not before." To this proposition the colonel at first objected, but finally after some correspondence it was arranged that the event should come off early in the fall, and that the colonel and Winthrop should then go back to Charleston together on a two weeks' leave.

Towards the end of June, however, the campaign before Richmond developed fierce intensity. The battles of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam, Ellison's Mills and Frazier's Farm followed one another in almost daily succession. "We have had a terrible fight," John wrote to Nathalie on the night after the last of these conflicts. "God knows how many of us will live through to-morrow." This was the thirteenth of June. The morning which John apprehended was to witness the fatal battle of Malvern Hill.

The eminence which gave its name to this bloodiest of conflicts was held by the Federal troops. Half a mile or more away was a line of wood sheltering the Confederates. Between the two was a long rise, then a level plateau,

then the Yankee breast-works. Over this place unprotected by a single tree, exposed to the enemy's fire from the moment they left the woods, a Confederate detachment was ordered to advance, the Palmetto Guards being in the forefront.

The result was inevitable. A murderous fire from the hidden guns mowed down the attacking force like corn stalks before a storm. Before they had gone half the distance they had lost half their men. The thinned ranks wavered; the colonel looking behind found that no support was coming from the rear, and reluctantly gave the order to turn back. At the moment they turned a volley cut down a dozen men. The colonel, who remained until the men should have passed by, saw with horror the flag that through all the charge had so proudly waved above their heads plunge forward and then fall, covered by Winthrop's body and still held tightly in his grasp.

"Tell her," the color bearer gasped as the colonel leaned over him, "that I didn't desert it!"

His voice died away, there was a little shiver and he lay still. There was no time to be lost. Already the soldiers in their panic-stricken flight had left the two behind and a detachment was coming down the hill in pursuit. If the colonel should undertake to carry the body he would be captured himself. He tried to extricate the flag, but the body lay upon it, and the staff was too firmly held in the cold hand.

"Poor fellow," he said compassionately, giving up the attempt, "it's his by right, anyhow. He was brave enough, if he was a Yankee," and taking off his hat he passed reverently by the motionless figure and followed his command into their retreat.

Five minutes later the Federal troops coming down the hill stopped by the flag.

"There's glory enough in this, I guess," said one of the officers to the other.

The one addressed was leaning over the color bearer.

"The man isn't dead," he said, looking up.

Just then a third joined the group and glanced at the upturned face.

"Quite a study, isn't it?" he said, indifferently. Then suddenly with a second look, he dropped by the gray-clad form, bent over it silently, and with a tone of horror in his voice, cried out, "The man's my brother!"

No, he was not dead, though for weeks after that he hung between life and death, first in the neighboring camp and then in the hospital at army headquarters. But for his brother's recognition he could hardly have lived. It was that that secured him in the first instance transportation from the battlefield, and afterward care and attention from his captors. Hundreds less fortunate had been left on that hillside to die. His mother, too, was telegraphed for, and when he came to himself the first object he saw was her pale face and black draped figure bending over his bed. For a moment he was terribly bewildered. It seemed as though his youth had come back to him and he was lying in the little room in the old farm-house, until he recollected with a pang of remorse how he had forfeited all right to these associations.

It was a day or two after that he touched his mother's black dress and looked inquiringly into her face.

"Your father?" she said gravely; "he died just a year ago."

John did not dare to ask what it was that killed him. The disregarded warning of his mother's letter came back to his mind; and turning away his face he went through such an agony of self-reproach as threw him back into the fever, and for another week seriously imperiled his life.

When at length he was pronounced out of danger and seemingly in a fair way to recover—it was quite two months after his capture—he began to fret about his position.

"I'm a prisoner, I suppose?" he said one day, interrogatively.

"Certainly," answered his mother.

"And—" hesitatingly, "is there any probability of my exchange?"

Mrs. Winthrop looked him calmly in the face.

"I have already seen the Secretary of War," she said, "and arranged about your release. All you will have to do will be to take the oath."

John looked up nervously. He was still feeble and his tones were impatient and querulous.

"But that means not going back again," he said.

Mrs. Winthrop nodded. "Of course," she said, "if the government gives you your freedom it has a right to ask that."

"I'd rather not have it," he murmured, "on such terms."

[Concluded next week.]

A PAPER that is always full of good points—a paper of needles.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Funeral Without Clergymen—Latest Political Moves in Congress—Secretary McCrary's Resignation.

From our Regular Correspondent.

A notable gathering was that which assembled in the spacious parlors of No. 1403 K street Tuesday afternoon. Senators, cabinet officers and members of Congress were there in large numbers. The only persons who were not present were the clergymen, who on such occasions are usually considered indispensable. Midway between the two rooms reposed a coffin heavily ornamented with silver plate and banked with flowers. The lid was raised and disclosed the well-known features of the late Eben C. Ingersoll—more familiarly known as Clark Ingersoll. Surrounding the casket was the stricken family of the deceased. The heavy fragrance of the flowers which were everywhere to be seen, and the great throng present, conspired with the heat to make the temperature almost unbearable. Every little while one or more of the visitors were assisted to the door—unable to bear the oppressive atmosphere a moment longer. It was not until nearly 5 o'clock that Robert G. Ingersoll, only surviving brother of the deceased, arose and informed the mournful gathering that he had a few words to say. In a voice tremulous with emotion, and at times so broken that the words could hardly be understood, he read from a manuscript the eulogy, which he closed as follows:

"We strive in vain to reach beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word. But in the night of death, hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. He, who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his last breath: 'I am better now.' Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, of fears and tears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead. And now, to you, who have been chosen from among the many men he loved, to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust. Speech can not contain our love. There was, there is no gentler, stronger, manlier man."

The coffin was borne to the hearse by Senators Blaine, Allison, Voorhees, David Davis, Paddock, Ward, Lamon, Jeremiah Wilson, and Representatives Garfield and Stevenson, who acted as pall-bearers, and were followed by the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased. The solemn procession then moved to the beautiful burying ground at Georgetown, and all that was mortal of the ex-congressman was deposited in its final resting place. There were no services at the grave, and no services of any character save those described above.

The House committee on appropriations last night authorized Representative Clymer, of Pennsylvania, to report for printing and recommitment the army appropriation bill agreed upon by the joint Democrat caucus, with important changes. The bill is an exact copy of the bill of like character recently vetoed by the President, excepting in the following particulars: Section 6 (which is substituted in lieu of the previous section upon which the President based his veto) is as follows: "That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States, to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." An additional clause is inserted in the bill, in compliance with a recommendation from the Secretary of War, appropriating \$30,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the construction of a military storehouse, depot etc., at Omaha, Neb.

The friends of the Warner silver bill in the Senate show great feeling over the action of the Senate finance committee to-day in postponing action on the measure until next December. Gov. Coke, of Texas, brought in a resolution in the Senate to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill, so as to bring it directly before the Senate. The resolution was objected to by Gov. White, and went over; but it will be called up at the next meeting of the Senate, and it is claimed that there will be a majority in favor of its immediate passage. Even should there be a majority it will be found no easy matter to get the bill through at this session.

The name of Secretary McCrary has been sent to the Senate for the vacancy in the Eighth judicial circuit judgeship, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon. Mr. McCrary said to-day, that if he is confirmed, he shall enter upon his new duties September 1. Some of the Democratic senators say

that McCrary had better not move his household goods yet awhile, and some of them say that, if it is shown that he wrote the veto of the army bills, he will be rejected by the Senate. They say he can not make bayonet law and then rule on it as a judge. The following names are being considered by the President for the secretaryship of war, in case of McCrary's confirmation, which, notwithstanding the reports, is beyond speculation: Ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota; ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, and Assistant Secretary J. B. Hawley, of the Treasury Department. Mac Veagh's name has not been considered, and if the appointment should be made to-morrow, it would be taken from the above-named gentlemen.

Washington, June 7.

Written for the Farmers' Home Journal.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—5.

(New Series.)

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

THE MONKEY FAMILY.—All the monkey family are natives of hot countries. They can not subsist in cold or temperate countries without the aid of man.

As the distinguishing characteristics of this race, we may note the hands on the posterior and anterior members which have long and flexible fingers, with opposable thumbs; the incisor teeth, four in number, on each jaw; the flat molars, five in number, except the American species, which have six instead of five. The canine teeth vary in size and form, and in a trifling projection beyond the other teeth. The nails of the fingers and thumbs are flat.

But monkeys, after all, differ much among themselves, both in form and structure. The monkeys' heads, especially in one or two species, much resemble the human head, but there are numerous intermediate gradations, and in given instances the head of the monkey more resembles that of a bloodhound than of man. This last is not the kind, probably, from which Darwin springs! The monkey's body is generally slight and well made, but in some instances it is remarkably short and thick-set. Their limbs vary in their proportions, but in most cases the anterior is longer than the posterior. All are admirably adapted to the purposes to which they are applied in climbing and leaping.

But of all the monkey organs, the tail is the most variable in the different species. Some have no tail at all; others have, and a tubercle. A third class have one that is short and tapering; a fourth class, one that is longer and cylindrical; a fifth, one that is extremely long and uniformly covered with hair; a sixth class, one that may be of equal length, but is divested of hair beneath and near the tip, and is so muscular that the monkey winds it about the limb of a tree and supports his whole weight by it, without the assistance of his hands. The monkey's hands were not made for swinging, nor his nails for digging in the earth. He was not made to walk uprightly, as is evident from the structure of his feet. The callous portion which corresponds to the sole of the human foot is not capable of being applied to flat surfaces while he stands erect.

If man originated from a monkey, there must have been an entire reconstruction of his foot. Indeed, with the limited knowledge of the structure and habits of the monkey, any one must see that the ground is not his proper place of abode. He lives and was made to live among the trees in his own forest in Asia, Africa and South America. They congregate in numerous troops, and range the forests, bounding rapidly from limb to limb, and tree to tree, in search of fruit and eggs, upon which they subsist for the most part.

The monkey is very excitable, often passing from a state of seeming tranquility to the most violent passion in a few moments' time. The mother treats her young with the greatest tenderness, until they are capable of shifting for themselves, when she turns them loose upon the world and treats them like perfect strangers.

The monkey is regarded as intelligent, but he is not so much so as the dogs and many other animals. He is good for nothing in the service of man except as a show in the menagerie. The different species vary much in the degree of intelligence manifested. We are liable to view the monkey in a false light, as we know him best in his unnatural state of confinement, when he does not exhibit his true nature. If we could study the character and habits of the monkey as he lives in the wild tropical forest, in companionship with the bright-winged birds and gorgeous flowers, we should doubtless discover some traits not exhibited in the prison of his confinement.

GONE, but not forgotten—the fellow who left the door open.

HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

We gathered the past week some specimens of the Sharpless strawberry from spring-set plants, and judging from them, we are prepared to indorse all that has been said in its praise. The plant is an immense grower, and promises to endure the hot sun.

Our first raspberries to ripen this year were the Doolittle, which began ripening on the 2d instant. The Turner commenced to ripen on the 4th. The Bristol, which was the earliest last year, is behind time this. Our Bristol and Turner are one mass of berries, and perfect, notwithstanding drought.

We know a strawberry grower who had three acres in plants this season, and who sold \$330 worth of plants and \$425 worth of berries; total receipts \$755. He estimates the whole expense of getting up plants, picking and marketing berries, etc., at about \$150. Add to this expense of setting and cultivating these plants last season, \$75, total expense \$225; leaving net profit \$530 for three acres. We want to know a plat of three acres that beats this.

Immediately after strawberries are through fruiting, remove the straw and cultivate the spaces between the rows. If they are in matted rows, plow so as to leave the rows about one foot wide, hoe the plants by scraping or shaving the weeds that may have come in them, taking care to disturb the strawberry roots as little as possible. Then cultivate the space plowed until it is reduced to the finest tilth, after which go over with the hoe and draw some dirt in around the hoed plants. If in hills, remove all runners and cultivate and hoe the spaces between the plants. As the raspberry canes get three feet high, the ends should be pinched off to cause them to spread out.

NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I send you some specimens of a new seedling strawberry, originated by me—a cross between the Wilson and the Monarch of the West. It is a late berry—fully as late, if not later than the Kentucky—quite as prolific, as you will see by the fruit stems I send you. The plants grew alongside of the Kentucky. The berries are larger and more uniform in size than the Kentucky. I also send some of the leaves. Please observe the length of both leaf and fruit stems. I think the quality good. They can hardly be in good condition when they reach you, as they were gathered on Thursday and will hardly reach you before Saturday. I think the color excellent and the shape fair. The great length will give equal amount of pure fruit to the very largest in diameter. Of course the first fruiting will not determine fully its merits and demerits. I have extended it until I have thirty plants now fruiting.

Please observe that the cap clings close around the berry and is different from all others. J. S. BEATTY.

Simpsonville, June 6.

The specimens sent, although they arrived in bad condition, make a favorable impression for the following reasons: first, lateness, being one or two weeks later than the Kentucky; second, prolificness, which is shown by the number of berries on each stem, some bearing fifteen to twenty berries; third, vigorous plant and lengthy stem, holding the fruit nine to ten inches above the ground; fourth, size of fruit, being above medium and fully equal to any Kentucky berries shown this season, some specimens measuring one and one-fourth inch in length; fifth, good quality, being better than the Kentucky. We think it well worthy of propagation, and hope Mr. Beatty will give it a fair trial, and report next year.

NORTH TEXAS POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The North Texas Pomological Society held its regular monthly meeting at the office of G. G. Randell yesterday afternoon. A large delegation from Sherman was present, including Hon. James Bledsoe, district judge; Mr. J. R. Wallace, formerly president of the State Pomological Society of Georgia, and a representative of the *Courier*. The members from Denison were out in full force, and an interest was manifested which shows the society to be in earnest in their work.

The society was called to order by Mr. Jesse M. Bell, and, after roll call, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, H. Tone; vice president, J. W. Bell; secretary, T. V. Munson; treasurer, W. Robinson.

Some fine samples of fruits and berries were presented both from Sherman and Denison orchards. Mr. T. V.

Munson exhibited fine varieties of peaches, also a number of varieties of grapes. The latter were presented to show the effects of insects or a fungus growth causing decay. Mr. Munson holds to the belief that this decay, or rot, is caused by a fungus growth in the tree, and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. Edwards exhibited peaches; Mr. Welty blackberries and red raspberries; Mr. Robinson some delicious red raspberries, and Mr. Stoneman brought in some thornless black raspberries. Mr. Glone, of Sherman, a new and early variety of blackberry.

The samples were all fine, and the different varieties of fruit were discussed by the members while testing the samples.

The meeting was actuated by the greatest harmony, and its result can be only for good to the fruit growers of Grayson county.

The next regular meeting will be held in Sherman on the last Friday in June. —Denison News.

GIRDLING THE GRAPE VINE.

The girdling of a grape vine has a very marked influence on the fruit; it causes it to grow much larger, to ripen sooner, and makes it of better flavor. Girdling consists in taking a rim of bark about one-fourth or one-sixth of an inch wide from the trunk or branches of the vine. Some recommend taking this rim of bark from the main stem, others from the side canes. As many may not understand the operation or the effect it has upon the vine, it may save the life of many a vine if we examine and see how it grows. A vine does not grow, as may appear at first sight, from the bottom upward, but from the top downward. The roots take from the soil what moisture the plant needs; also the mineral matter.

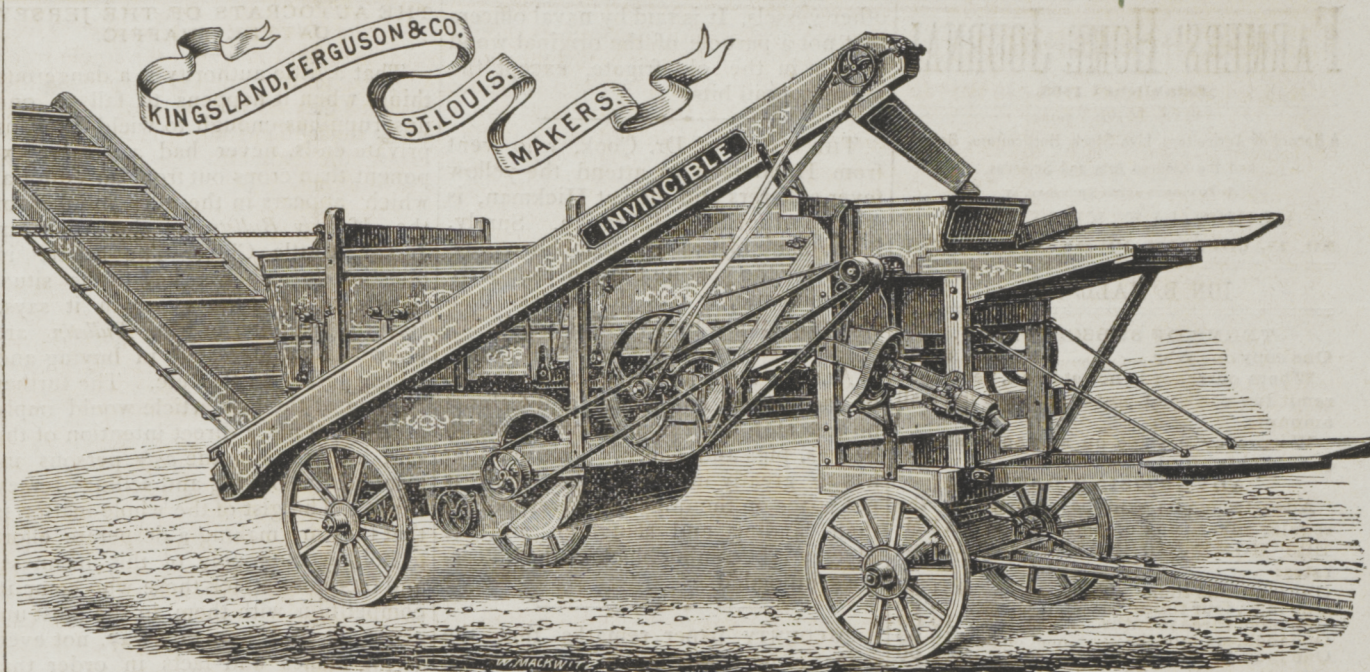
This food can not be used by the plant unless there is water in the soil to hold it in solution, as it must be in a liquid form to be taken up by the roots. This crude or undigested food or sap is carried to the leaves, not through the bark, but through the entire wood of the vine. When it reaches the leaves, it comes in contact with the carbon absorbed from the atmosphere by the leaves; here it is digested, and is now ready to be used by the vine in making new growth in what is called the cambium region, and is deposited in the form of cells just beneath the bark, so that all growth is made from the downward flowing sap, and not from the upward.

If a vine is girdled by taking away a rim of bark, a break is made, so that the sap as it descends can not pass over this gap, and all growth must take place above where the bark has been removed. If the main trunk is girdled, that portion below the girdle must go without receiving any support from the rest of the vine until this wound can be healed over and complete circulation renewed. All this time the roots have furnished crude sap for the part of the vine above the girdle, and have received nothing in return. This can not help weakening the roots, and if followed up it must entirely kill the vine.

This gap may heal over (as it probably will if not done too late), when the circulation will be restored once more; but there has been a strain on the roots, and they must be somewhat exhausted. If only girdled once the vine may not be permanently injured; but if followed up it must be weakened, and the moment its vital forces begin to lag will disease of some form step in and hasten the work of destruction. If instead of girdling the main trunk a side shoot is taken (taking care to leave some untouched), the injury may not be enough to be felt by the roots, and the vine will not be injured to any extent.

After a vine is girdled, the crude sap is taken up the same as before, and is digested by the leaves. This prepared sap descends as far as the place where the rim of bark has been removed, and can go no farther. The result is, the branch is crowded with food that must be made use of, the fruit has more than the usual amount of nourishment supplied it, which causes it to develop faster, grow larger, and makes it of better flavor. If a single branch be tried, the effect of girdling can be distinctly seen; the cane girdled will show ripe fruit, while that on the remainder of the vine will hardly have begun coloring.

I think the best results from girdling will be obtained if done in the following manner: As soon as the fruit is half grown, take a rim of bark from the side canes (leaving part ungirdled to supply nourishment to the roots, and to keep the vine in a healthy condition) near the main trunk. The rim of the bark should not be over one-fourth of an inch wide. This will make the fruit grow nearly as fast again as on canes that have not been girdled. The vine at this season is growing very vigorously, and will heal over the wound made by taking away this rim of bark in a short time. As soon as the natural



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circulation is restored, the fruit will seem to have stopped growing, and that on the rest of the vine will partly catch up with it; but if as soon as the circulation is restored another break is made by taking away another rim of bark, just above where the first one was taken, the fruit will ripen fully two or three weeks earlier than that on the rest of the vine.

Last season I tried this method on a Concord vine. The first girdling caused the fruit to increase in size nearly as fast again as it did on the canes that had not been girdled. The wound healed over in a few weeks, and the berries seemed to come to a standstill. I removed another rim of bark just above where the first was taken, and it was astonishing how quickly the berries began coloring. They were larger than those on canes not girdled, of better flavor, and ripened fully fifteen days sooner.

If anyone will take the pains to grow new canes each year to girdle the next, and cut away the canes girdled the year before as soon as they have produced one crop of fruit, I see no reason why girdling should not be practiced, and would even recommend it, as the fruit will ripen so much earlier that it will be in no danger of injury from the early frosts, which in this latitude often destroy the crop. But do not girdle the main trunk, only the side branches, and grow new canes each year to girdle the next. If instead of this the main trunk is girdled, the vine will become weakened, and in a short time will be ruined.—J. W. C., in *Scientific Farmer*.

MITES IN A POULTRY HOUSE.—Turn out the fowls some cool or damp day, and then close all the cracks in the house except the door. Then take a kettle of live coals and place on the ground in the center, but if there is a wood floor, lay a flat stone in, on which set the kettle. Throw a half pound or pound of sulphur upon the coals, and shut the door and leave the house closed for a few hours, and we will venture to say no more lice or mites will be found in it for a few weeks thereafter.

If the house is not tight enough to admit of thorough fumigation in the manner described, then clean as well as you can, and then whitewash with fresh lime, mixing in a liberal quantity of sulphur; after which throw sulphur into all the cracks and apply kerosene oil to the roosts. The house should be well aired before the fowls are admitted, and well ventilated at night. We have never known the "sulphur cure" to fail if properly applied.—Poultry Yard.

DITTOE went to the show. This is what he says: "The living skeleton must have had an overdose of anti-fat. He's the poorest wealthy man we ever saw. He'd be better looking if he were dead."

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY. Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of these bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a bitters whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation.—Exchange.

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position in this paper.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

It is expected Congress will adjourn
on the 20th instant. Nobody cares.

The clouds gave down rain last week
like a cow milking after three days in
the woods.

An English race rider has been fined
54 shillings for spurring unnecessarily
the horse he was riding in a race at
Ainsdale.

It is not Judge Hargis that the people
want to keep from taking his seat, but
those bothersome charges that have to
sit with him.

The Mt. Sterling *Sentinel* reports a
sale of 500 head of mountain sheep by
Greenwood and Lacy to Dr. Graves, of
Fayette county, at 2½¢ per lb.

Fine rains fell in every part of the
State heard from, last week, and Mon-
day night some refreshing showers fell
around this city, and in the counties ly-
ing directly east and southeast.

It is said that lightning recently killed
\$2,000 worth of fine cattle for Capt.
Grass, of Breckinridge county. Don't
it seem eminently proper that Grass
should be the owner of a herd of cattle?

The dry weather had no effect on the
moonshiners. The marshals find the
crop as large as ever. They can never
be suppressed until the orb from which
they get their name gets into perihelion,
wherever that is.

FIRE IN SHELBY.—The residence of
Mr. John H. McGaughey, five miles
from Shelbyville, was destroyed by fire
Sunday morning. The occupants bare-
ly escaped with their lives. The prop-
erty was insured.

AGRARIAN outrages are not so fre-
quent in Ireland as they were a few
years ago. Incendiarism is the new
form they take. Several hundred acres
of moorland in Kerry were fired a
short time ago.

JUDGE ANDERSON, Republican, has
been elected judge of the Criminal
court to succeed Judge Hargis, who has
been elected judge of the Court of Ap-
peals. Mr. Frank, the Democratic
nominee, was not popular. Anderson's
majority was 171.

BIG TICK.—An *Anderson News* man
tells of a Texas farmer who lost a cow
with a bell on her. Going out to hunt
her he heard the bell and went to it,
when he found a big tick had eaten the
cow and was sitting on a stump ringing
the bell for the calf.

RECENTLY, the Colorado Cattle Com-
pany, which is only another name for
Vanderbilt, purchased one hundred
thousand acres in one body, of the
choicest grazing lands in Colorado,
with the intention of engaging in cattle
raising on an extensive scale.

A FURIOUS storm passed over the cen-
ter of Shelby county on Tuesday, doing
considerable damage to trees and houses.
The Banner mills, in Shelbyville, were
unroofed. A deluge of water fell. The
same storm reached Woodford, where
it damaged crops and fencing.

AN OLD SHIP.—The old frigate Con-
stitution, now at Brooklyn, unloading
exhibits returned from the Paris Ex-
hibition, had her keel laid in 1794, and
was launched three years later. She
bombarded Tripoli in 1804, and in 1812
she captured the *Guerriere*, *Wasp* and

other vessels. It is said by naval officers
that not a particle of the original wood
is now in the old frigate, except the
mizzentopsail bits.

THE widow of Dr. Cook, who went
from Henderson to attend the yellow
fever sufferers and died at Hickman, is
spoken of for State Librarian. Surely,
if the State makes Dr. Blackburn gov-
ernor for the part he took in that terri-
ble epidemic, it can do no less than
recognize the claims of Mrs. Cook.

ALL the rules and schedules adopted
by the British Parliament and Cabinet
do not stop the shipment of American
beef, pigs and sheep. The number
has so greatly increased that there is
not space on the quays of Liverpool for
their landing and slaughter, and the
Mersey is becoming blockaded with car-
goes unloaded.

A COUNTY paper remarks that the
wheat crop will be better than was an-
ticipated a few weeks ago. Now, can
anybody tell what that was? The wea-
thercock of the wheat crop has been
crowing and croaking all kinds of pre-
dictions in the last few weeks, from the
heaviest crop ever raised down to the
pallid starvation mark.

"MANY MICKLES MAKE A MUCKLE."
—According to the calculation of Mr.
G. T. C. Bartley, an ounce of bread
wasted daily in each household in Eng-
land and Wales is equal to 25,000,000
quartern loaves, the produce of 30,000
acres of wheat, and enough to feast an-
nually 100,000 people. An ounce of
meat wasted is equal to about 300,000
sheep.

OHIO POLITICS.—The Democrats in
convention at Columbus, last week, put
in nomination for governor, General
Thomas Ewing; for lieutenant gov-
ernor, A. V. Rice. The Greenbackers
on the same day nominated A. Saun-
ders Piatt for governor, and Hugo Prey-
er for lieutenant governor. The Re-
publican ticket is, Foster and Hicken-
looper. The contest will be exciting,
as the result is doubtful.

KENTUCKY A. & M. COLLEGE.—A
Lexington dispatch to the *Courier-Jour-
nal* has the following: "An effort is
being made to induce Kentucky Uni-
versity to offer to the State of Ken-
tucky a portion of its real estate as a
gift for the use of the State Agricultural
College. Woodland, the estate upon
which the college is at present located,
is the site desired. The truth is, that
the former property of the university
was purchased for the use and benefit
of the A. and M. College with dona-
tions from all classes of people, and the
university has not morally, if it has
legally, any right to it when the col-
lege is removed, if removed it shall be.
The curators might very well offer to
the State all the farm property, or at
least the estate of Woodland, and then
be rendering unto Caesar the things
that are Caesar's."

JUDGE HARGIS.

The charges preferred and so em-
phatically reiterated by Colonel Green,
of Maysville, that Judge Hargis, either
himself or by the hands of his friends,
had the records of the Rowan County
court mutilated in order to make him
appear eligible to the circuit judge-
ship for which he was a candidate,
seems to be giving the judge elect
of the First appellate district much
trouble.

His silence on the subject has called
forth comment from the lawyers of the
State as well as the newspapers. The
general feeling called for an explanation
by Judge Hargis. He published a card
yesterday, giving explicit denial to the
charges. After simply denying the
charges in general terms, Mr. Hargis
produces testimony on the point of
his eligibility to the office, but is singu-
larly silent on the subject of mutilated
records.

Good lawyers in this city express the
opinion that the defense is insufficient,
and that the only way out of it is for
Mr. Hargis to invite the full examina-
tion before a court of record where his
accuser may meet him. This he seems
to avoid, and in doing so leaves the im-
pression upon his fellow-citizens that
they are to be judged by one whose
ermine is at least tainted with suspicion
even if guilt can not be established.
This will destroy his efficiency as a
judge, and the people will gladly accord
him time from his public duties to clear
the matter up rather than see him enter
upon his duties under such a cloud.

It is needless to rest this case on the
simple statement of Judge Hargis or on
the certificates he publishes, as the
same was furnished on the other side,
and some tribunal must decide as to the
value of the testimony where both con-
testants stand equal as to veracity be-
fore the public.

THE AUTOCRATS OF THE JERSEY
CATTLE TRAFFIC.

That a little authority is a dangerous
thing, when it happens to fall to one
unscrupulous enough to wield it for his
private ends, never had a clearer ex-
ponent than crops out from an editorial
which appears in the May number of
the *Monthly Bulletin* of the American
Jersey Cattle Club. The article in
question furnishes a key to the situa-
tion in its initial line in which it says,
"as the editors of the *Bulletin* are
known to be interested in buying and
selling Jersey cattle," etc. The further
reading of the said article would imply
a desire, if not a direct intention of the
said editors to be the only persons in-
terested in buying and selling Jersey
cattle. The gist of the whole matter is
that they are making a desperate effort
to hold a monopoly of this business,
and therefore attack those who come in
competition with them, in the most un-
generous and unmanly way, not even
giving names and facts in order that
they may reply.

The *Bulletin* says, "Many a car-
load of worthless brutes, bought for a
song, has been sent into a new district
where the agricultural press has given
the race a reputation as butter cows, to
be sold at high figures to farmers who
were quite sure to become disgusted
with the breed as soon as they had time
to learn the worthlessness of these spec-
imens of it." And further, "The cat-
tle taken are not bought as good speci-
mens of the breed, only as cheap speci-
mens."

Again, "The job lots which are
bought for a song and sold at auction
in the Western States by men of ques-
tionable standing as Jersey breeders,
are much better left alone, unless the
buyer is himself a sufficiently good
judge to decide the question of merit."

We are left to guess for whom this
is all meant, as the *Bulletin* fails to give
names or places specifically; but as Mr.
Alexander McClintock and those asso-
ciated with him are the only parties
making much headway in supplying
the Western demand, we take it that at
least a large part of this charge is meant
for them.

First, then, as to the "worthless
brutes" the *Bulletin* speaks of. From
whence obtained? Why, from W. B.
Dinsmore, Staatsburg, N. Y., one of the
largest and best breeders in the United
States; Jas. A. Hayt, Patterson, N. Y.;
B. Kitridge, Peekskill, N. Y.; Beacon
Farm, Northport, L. I.; Hon. Thos.
Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. M. Y.
Tilden, New Lebanon, N. Y.; R. H.
Stevens, Montreal, Canada; Herbert
Mead, Goldensbridge, N. Y., etc. When
the editors of the *Bulletin* successfully
impute these breeders, their herds or
their veracity, people out West will
be ready to believe the whole of this
charge arises from other causes than
jealousy and soreheadedness.

To the next charge we would ask if
the *Bulletin* brokers who "are interest-
ed in buying and selling Jersey cattle"
have never sent West an animal that
they considered other than first class?
Do they find sale for the \$500 speci-
mens only, or is it that they have been
accustomed to send out the second and
third rate stock which they have pur-
chased and made first class, at least in
price, by the addition of big profits?

As to the "job lots, etc.," we can
assume the would-be autocrats that the
Western people are to be pitied, for
they will continue to purchase from
those whom the *Bulletin* chooses to style
"questionable," but who are known
out here as men of integrity and stand-
ing, quite in contrast with the uncer-
tainty which hangs over and about
those who edit the *Bulletin* and carry
on a trade quite inconsistent with a
proper and unselfish discharge of the
duties of the position.

As to the purchasers at Mr. McClin-
tock's sales, where the *Bulletin* would
have us believe all are sold to farmers,
we name Messrs. John B. Poyntz & Son,
Maysville, Ky., the largest and oldest
breeders of Jerseys in Kentucky. Catch
these with chaff of pedigrees if
you can! And yet, strange to say, they
have been "duped" into buying at good
prices some twenty head of the "job
lots." Wm. Warfield, R. McMichael,
Judge Mulligan, A. H. Davinport, Wm.
Cliff and Robert C. Estill, of Lexing-
ton; W. J. Chinn and H. L. Reynolds,
Frankfort; L. Witherspoon, Midway;
C. Alexander, Sid Clay, Paris; D. A.
Givens, Cynthiana, and many others
well known as intelligent and well
posted Jersey breeders, are also his cus-
tomers. They have bought from three
to twenty head each of Mr. McClin-
tock, and it will be like pulling the bot-
tom out of a well to make those who
know them believe they are not as well
served as if they had placed their
money in the hands of the autocrats to
be invested for them.

The *Bulletin* is good enough to say
there are fifty of the older breeders
East and West who know perfectly

well from whom to buy and how to buy.
Yes, just the number of breeders, we
infer, that place their stock on sale
through the medium of the autocrats.

In conclusion the autocrats say, "We
do not by any means advise that pur-
chases be made through us." Taken
as a whole, though, it counsels some-
what like this: Those other fellows
who are dealing in Jersey cattle will
swindle and impose upon you; we are
the only reliable dealers, but we don't
advise you to deal with us."

The *Bulletin* must either admit its ar-
ticle is an attack on Mr. McClintock
and those from whom he has bought, or
that it is not. If it is, we leave the
Eastern breeders who have sold to Mr.
McClintock to take care of themselves,
while we fling back its charges of
"questionable standing," etc., given the
lie by the common report in the vicinity,
in the county, and all over the State of
Kentucky. If others are meant, let the
Bulletin say so, and thus relieve the
standing of one, whom it were idle to
charge here, of any damage the article
may work where he is not so well known.

The practical result of the plan pur-
sued by the autocrats is a concentrated
monopoly, so dangerous to the Jersey
interests as to suggest, should it not be
desisted from, that it were better to
place the secretaryship in other hands,
and probably the adoption of a rule
prohibiting any officer of the club, and
particularly its secretary, from becom-
ing a broker in Jersey cattle.

The purchasers of Jersey cattle in
the West and South are interested in this
matter scarcely less than Mr. McClin-
tock himself. Should the policy of
crushing out the dealers between the
East and West succeed, and the traffic
fall back to the control of the *Bulletin*
brokers, buyers of this class of cattle
may expect to see the stock advance
just in proportion as the greed of the
brokers dictates.

Again, the subject of freight is an
important one. The difference between
shipping out cattle singly and by car-
load lots, in favor of the latter way, is
of itself a fine profit to shippers, and
will enable buyers to procure the stock
at better rates at home from dealers than
they could do when buying through
the New York brokers.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The reports of the prevalence of
pleuro-pneumonia in a contagious form
among the dairy and farm cattle along
the Atlantic coast should cause more
alarm among the owners of valuable
herds of Shorthorns in Kentucky than
it does. These cattle are as much sub-
ject to this dreadful disease as are the
common dairy cows, and should the
contagion cross the mountains the herds
of Shorthorns in the Bluegrass region
would be in great danger.

With all this there seems to be no
concern for the impending disaster
even from those directly interested. It
must be that our people are so infatu-
ated with national politics that they for-
get all else. We dare say the election
of a constable will receive more atten-
tion in any district having \$100,000
worth of cattle than the statement that
the cattle plague hangs over them ready
to break out among their herds at any
moment.

Two hundred cattle owners will turn
out at any cross roads to hear two can-
didates for some inferior office discuss
national politics and assert their pec-
uliar fitness for office, when two dozen
would not answer a call to meet and de-
vise measures to prevent the introduc-
tion of this serious plague.

Without more thought on the subject
we do not say what should be done be-
yond the getting together, but it would
not do any harm to get our representa-
tives in Congress to take hold of the
subject and urge the adoption of some
means of stamping out the disease
where it exists now, rather than await
its coming West.

TO BREAK UP SITTING HENS.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:
I wish you would inform me through
your columns the best and quickest way
to break hens setting; I have about 18
or 20 old hens and always 2 or 3 that
want to set.
Louisville, June 2, 1879.

Watch your laying fowls every day
now. The first indication invariably
that you will observe—when a fowl is
beginning to get broody—is that she
remains upon her laying nest after her
companions have, as usual, gone to
roost at night.

As soon as you make this discovery,
remove her at once from the nest and
place her in an open-lathed coop by her-
self, out of doors. Feed her upon light
food—dry grain is best—give her clean
water to drink, and leave her there. If
you have a spare cockerel, put him into
the coop after a day or two's delay, and
you can thus drive away the "sitting
fever" in a week, nine times in ten,
without any fussing or further trouble.

KINDLY CONSIDERATE.

The following extracts from our Eng-
lish exchanges show how prompt the
British landlords are to relieve their
tenants of the burden of taxation and
rent correspondingly with the reduc-
tion of their income, whenever their
means of payment are reduced by short
crops, bad seasons and other unprop-
itious influences. The landlords of
America are the bondholders and
money-lenders who control our govern-
ment, and the whole class of farmers
are their tax-paying tenants. Within
the last ten years we have had our
money reduced one-half in volume and
our debts doubled in value; our taxes
have become two-fold greater; our pro-
duce has declined to half price, and
our lands have been sold for a song to
pay our merciless creditors. Truly ours
is a government that favors the money-
lender and usurer, and oppresses the
laborer and cheats the hireling out of
his wages. Our government is not as
kindly considerate as the British land-
lords are for the tillers of the soil. From
the industry of the farmers all the
wealth and the prosperity of this coun-
try are obtained, and yet they are the
least favored of all classes:

"The Prince of Wales is a consider-
ate landlord. He has notified to the
tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall, through
the clerk of the council of the duchy,
that, taking into consideration the
state of agriculture, he sanctions a
remission equal to 20 per cent. per an-
num from their rents, for a period of
three years from Michaelmas last.

"Lord Tolleremache has executed an
agreement with his Peckforton (Che-
shire) tenantry, whereby he agrees to
give them on expiration of their occu-
pancy, liberal compensation for all un-
exhausted manures and improvements
effected on the estate, subject to his
lordship's approval during the time such
improvements were executed. He has
also added a lease note, agreeing to al-
low his tenants to remain in undisturbed
possession of a farm for twenty-one
years.

"He has also addressed a letter to
his tenantry in Suffolk, stating that he
intends making a reduction of ten per
cent. in their rent at the next audit in
June. His lordship states that this is
not on account of low prices, but of the
unfavorable seasons, as he feels no
doubt that a farmer of real energy and
skill, with sufficient capital, can con-
tend successfully with existing low
prices, low as they are, and as he fears
likely to be—an expression of opinion
which tenant farmers may reasonably
doubt.

"The Duke of Bedford has granted
still further favors to his tenantry. He
has announced that, in view of the de-
pressed condition of agricultural affairs,
he intends remitting the whole of the
half year's rents to Lady Day due from
holders of land and farms under him on
his various estates. Unfortunately not
every landlord can follow his lead."

LEXINGTON FAIR DINNERS.—The
board of directors of the Kentucky
Agricultural and Mechanical Associa-
tion have deemed it necessary to the
perpetuity of their fair to pass the fol-
lowing:

"WHEREAS, There exists a tendency
to great extravagance in the matter of
dinners at our fairs, and recognizing
the fact that such extravagance is con-
trary to the interest of our association,
as well as burdensome to those who in-
dulge in it; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly recom-
mend to our citizens that at our
next fair they spread, for the entertain-
ment of their friends and visitors, plain sub-
stantial lunches, instead of costly and
troublesome dinners.

"Resolved, That the members of this
board will conform to the above recom-
mendations."

THE SHUFFLE HOE.—The *Denison
News* man is jubilant over the fact that
he can hoe his own row, now, without
"backache," with one of Munson's
shuffle hoes. He says:

"One of the most useful inventions
that has come under our observation
lately is T. V. Munson's shuffle or sub-
sidiary hoe. This handy instrument for
cutting out weeds in the garden will
do double the work in the same time of
the common hoe. There is no more
backache while performing garden
work with this tool, and it greatly re-
duces the labor. We know from ex-
perience, having given the Munson
hoe a thorough trial. Mr. Munson has
just obtained his patent, and will soon
arrange for manufacturing this tool.
It will no doubt meet with a ready
sale."

A PRETTY picture is a healthy looking and
well cared for baby. By the use of Dr. Bull's
Baby Syrup you can keep the health of your
baby in splendid condition. Price 25 cents a
bottle.

A FAVORITE toast in Algiers—the day
we celebrate.

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME-BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A FINE COTSWOLD RAM LAMB.

the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb will be ready for delivery by the middle of July. The lamb will be one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

PAROLE lost the Ascot race on Tuesday. The successes of his first races so handicap the little horse that he is unable to carry the weight and show his heels to his English cousins. He finished seventh in the race.

SHORTHORN SALE.—Messrs. Vanmeter & Hamilton, will sell one hundred head of their superior Southern cattle Thursday, July 31. The sale will take place at the home farm of Mr. B. F. Vanmeter, in Clark county.

MCCLEINTOCK'S SALE OF JERSEYS.—The sale of registered Jersey cattle advertised by Mr. Alex. McCleintock, took place in Lexington last Thursday. Prices were not very encouraging. Thirty-three cows, heifers and calves brought an average of \$105.15, and bull calves sold at \$8 to \$40 per head.

MOLLIE MCCARTHY.—This mare, so badly beaten in her race at Louisville, July 4, 1878, by Ten Broeck, which used her up for the season, was sent back last winter to California, and, on Wednesday, May 14, she won her first race of the season—a dash of 1 1/4 miles—in 2:08 1/2, under a strong pull. This is the second-best time on record at that distance.

SALE OF HOLSTEINS.—At Horseheads, New York, May 7, Col. Hoffman sold at public sale seven Holstein bulls and 15 cows and heifers. Of the cows two went to the price of \$1,000 each, two to \$800 each, one to \$500, and one to \$1,200. One bull brought \$800. The average for the 15 cows was \$470.75, and for the bulls \$267.50. The Holland Dutch cattle are certainly advancing in price.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CATTLE CO.—B. B. Groom is reported to have succeeded, after several months of labor, in organizing the Anglo-American Cattle Company in England, with a capital stock of \$350,000. The object of the company is the breeding and rearing of cattle in Wyoming Territory for the English market. Mr. Groom has been elected American manager of the concern, and is expected home every day to perfect his plans.—*Clark County Democrat*.

"THEY KNOW NOT THE VOICE OF STRANGERS."—We had an opportunity of seeing the results of a change in the management of cows on Pleasant View farm a short time ago. The proprietor, Mr. Southworth, met with a severe accident which confined him to the house for nearly a week, during which time strangers were employed to attend the cows, and although they were treated kindly, still it was different from their usual treatment, and the milk pail showed a much smaller yield, and the cows themselves became restless, and refused to "give down" as formerly, although, as before stated, they were treated with the greatest kindness, and milked by experienced hands. But when he was able to come to the barn again, the cows soon filled the pails as usual, and that, too, with no change of food.—*Field and Farm*.

CATTLE AND CORN SMUT.—In Iowa there have been a good many cattle lost by eating husks and smutty corn stalks. A farmer who mastered the difficulty writes to the *Iowa Register* as follows:

"I had a rather wild two-year-old steer, which I found down in the yard one morning after he had been turned into the stock field, and so docile that he could not be induced to get up. His nose was dry and almost parched, and it appeared that he could not live long in the condition that I found him. I concluded that his stomach was clogged with husks, and probably smut, and that thing which would be most likely to move that was what the steer needed.

"I had in the house some salts and croton oil. I dissolved half a pound of the salts and added six drops of croton oil. I drenched him with this preparation without his attempting to get up, and then went to my breakfast. When I went out after breakfast I found the steer sweating profusely, and in half an hour he was off for the field again, and ever after did well. I detail this par-

ticular case because I am neither a physician nor the son of a physician, and only guessed at the disease and the remedy, and only wish to give my experience for what it is worth in the judgment of those who may read this."—*Michigan Farmer*.

SALE OF ENQUIRER.—Gen. Buford's grand thoroughbred stallion, Enquirer, has been sold to Gen. Harding, of Nashville, for \$10,000. This is not considered a fancy price when the exploits of the colts of this horse last season are taken into account, and when his own feats on the turf are remembered. Enquirer was the largest winning sire at the last meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. It is fortunate for the reputation of Enquirer and for the breeding interests that Gen. Harding becomes the possessor of this celebrated sire of race horses. At Belle Meade, there will be no reason to doubt the further success of his breeding.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The New York *Tribune* gives a full history of the cattle plague, known as the pleuropneumonia, and of its present prevalence in the United States. It was first brought to this country from England as long ago as 1843, and has never been entirely stamped out since that date. There is none of it now in Massachusetts or indeed north of Connecticut, where there is very little, but it extends from Connecticut to North Carolina in spots and inward 300 miles. Just now the authorities of New York and New Jersey are making strenuous efforts to get rid of it, but in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia no efforts are being made to get rid of so fatal a disease.

The danger of it can be appreciated when it is known that the mere taking of a car to the West in which animals having this disease have been shipped is sufficient to infect any animals that may come in contact with it. The wonder is that when so many fine animals have been sold to the West by New York, Pennsylvania, etc., the disease has not reached that section. This remark should serve as a caution to New England stock growers to beware of purchasing in localities where the disease has been discovered.—*New England Farmer*.

A FALSE PEDIGREE.

In Shorthorn breeding, where the rose by any other name does not smell as sweet, there is no telling how much mischief may be done by a dishonest breeder who perpetrates the infamous deception of putting up a false pedigree. It is well known among Shorthorn breeders that occasionally a mere grade will show up to better advantage than thoroughbreds under like circumstances, but they have become too well educated in their calling to trust this grade as a breeder, well knowing the uncertain type of his get. So it is all through, and this dependence upon quality in breeding is what gives value to a thoroughbred in greater degree than the appearance of the animal, however much blood and appearance are both desired.

We clip the item below from the *London Farmer*, and sympathize with holders of this bull's get:

"The defalcations of a celebrated breeder and purchaser in the West of England is not the only scandal in the Shorthorn world. We are now informed that the bull Grand Patriot 2d, which won the first prize of £20 in the calf class at the Birmingham spring show of 1875, was entered under a false pedigree. He was sold to Mr. Allsopp for 115 gns., and extensively used in his herd.

"Several of his produce have been sold; and Mr. Allsopp has, since the discovery, requested the buyers to resell the animals, with a full explanation of the circumstances. The loss will be paid to them by Mr. Allsopp, who, it is understood, will take proceedings against the exhibitor of Grand Patriot 2d. The bull was used for several seasons at Hindlip Hall, and the entries made in the herd book and in other current literature are very numerous. The six pages of entries of cows in Vol. XXIV. of the herd book all more or less contain his name."

PLEASE RENEW.—We are under the necessity of calling upon all subscribers in arrears for as prompt renewals as the circumstances will permit. That we have carried your name beyond the time paid for, shows the confidence we have in your good will. We trust now that as many as can do so will forward us the subscription price before the first of July, a time when all other business men need money.

If any one needs a good farm engine at a low cash price, Messrs. Barbraux & Bro., of this city, can give suitable bargains, as they have one or two to close out at a sacrifice.

THE day after washing day is one of sad irony.

TENNESSEE LIVE STOCK SALES.

The sales in Middle Tennessee this year compare favorably in point of attendance with those of last. An increase of buyers from the South were on hand, showing that a greater interest is taken now in the raising of stock in that section.

The first sale was that of Messrs. W. & V. L. Polk, consisting of trotting horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold, Southdown and Shropshire sheep. The best prices brought by the horses was \$225 for Idalia, by Administrator, dam Idaho; bought by D. L. Dodge, Nashville. Success, by same, dam Idol, bought by E. F. Foster, St. Louis, Mo., for \$220. The Jersey cows ranged in price \$90 to \$155, the latter price being paid for Araminta (4832), by E. C. McDonald, Columbia, Tenn. Cotswold sheep brought an average of \$12.30 per head for ewes and \$20 for rams.

The next sale was that of Messrs. Campbell Brown and Thomas Gibson at Ewell Station, where the trains from both North and South brought additions to the already large number of buyers. Major Brown's horses brought \$50 to \$140 per head, and Mr. Gibson's all the way from \$45 to \$950. We give some of the higher prices received:

Lizzie 2d, chestnut filly, foaled May 27, 1874; by Trouble, first dam Lizzie Craig, by Paragon Morgan, 2d dam by Ole Bull, by Old Pilot; John N. Brooks, Nashville, Tenn., \$950. Southern Chief (trotting stallion), black, foaled May 17, 1877; by Trouble, first dam Young Kate (dam of Alice West, record 2:27), by McDonald's Mambrino Chief; C. W. Waldron, Memphis, Tenn., \$320.

Blue Light (trotting stallion), black, foaled April 2, 1877; by Blue Grass; first dam Anna Gilbert, by Ericsson; F. Barnett, Thompson Station, Miss., \$200.

Envoy (trotting stallion), bay, foaled March 24, 1877; by Enfield; first dam Milk Maid, by Biggart's Rattler; A. H. French, Aberdeen, Miss., \$280.

Maj. Brown's Jerseys averaged, for bulls about \$45, and eleven cows, about \$150. We make room for the report of some that brought the best prices:

Landseer's Fancy and cow calf (2876), yellow fawn, calved November 3, 1873; by imp. Landseer (331), first dam Young Fancy (97), by Gen. Grant (47); W. J. Webster, Columbia, Tenn., \$260.

Nina Woods (6686), yellow fawn, calved March 8, 1878, by Davy Boy (2112), first dam Venus of Baltimore (2371), by Knickerbocker (58); W. B. Matthews & Sons, Franklin, Tenn., \$170.

Rose of Tivoli (3133), solid silver gray, calved July 3, 1872, by imp. Hannibal (618), first dam Ariel 2d (1190), by Prince (55); A. J. McKimmin, Nashville, Tenn., \$170.

His Shorthorns, seven yearling bulls, averaged only \$30, and five yearling heifers about \$50.

Mr. Gibson's Shorthorns brought, two heifers \$55 and \$65, and four bull calves about \$40 each.

The next was the sale of Messrs. Cockrill, Thompson, Kirkman, Gardner and Overton, at Nashville. The *Rural Sun* says of this sale:

"This was the second annual sale of the gentlemen holding it, and to their credit be it said that a more orderly, systematic and better conducted sale was never held in the State. A large rope encircled the sale-ring, around which seats were arranged. No one was allowed inside of it. The animals were brought in and could be seen well by every one. They were in tip-top condition, and the bidding was lively from the first. Shorthorns were the cheapest animals sold, yet they went off more readily and at better prices than they did last year. Jerseys sold at shade lower than they did last year, but at good prices, the average showing a handsome profit to the breeder. Horses sold well, but no better than they deserved, for a better conditioned lot of animals we have never seen pass under the hammer than those of Mr. Overton. The result of his sale corroborates the statement we made a few issues back, viz., that well-bred stock in good condition will bring good prices.

Sheep sold low, Southdown rams bringing on an average about \$8 per head, while ewes averaged something over \$10. Cotswolds went for a song, neither ewes nor rams bringing over \$5 per head."

Next came the sale of Messrs. Harris Matthews & McKimmin at the fair grounds, where trotting stock and Jersey cattle were chiefly disposed of at fair prices. It is worthy of mention that a lot of unregistered Jersey cows brought within about \$10 per head as much as did a smaller lot of registered animals. At Col. Jas. P. Johnson's sale at West Harpeth, Maj. Campbell Brown bought the celebrated trotting stallion, Trouble, for \$2,050. This great horse is by Almont out of a mare by Brown Chief, and although but two of his colts have been speeded they have done well enough to give the horse a great reputation. These were sold last week one for \$950, and the other for \$960.

The breeders of Middle Tennessee are gentlemen of excellent standing, not only in their own locality, but wherever known. Their stock is fast gaining reputation, and by the great enterprise they show in importing and

breeding they are fast succeeding in convincing their brothers of the more Southern States that it is not necessary for them to pass by in order to get fine breeding stock.

THE EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

In the *Rural Sun* we find the proceedings of the Farmers' convention, which met at Knoxville, May 20. The attendance was large and the meetings were held two days. The first business was to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of a dog law to protect sheep. The report on this subject was made by Col. Tom Crutchfield, who is the acknowledged exponent of the sheep industry. On the question of the breed of cattle best adapted to East Tennessee, there was a diversity of opinion. The Jersey, the Shorthorn, and the Devon, each having advocates. In the discussion of this question, ex-Governor Senter gave his experience, which, perhaps, does not differ from that of many others who attempt to improve their cattle.

In 1872 he sent to Hawkins county and bought a fine Shorthorn bull calf; he came to hand safely—was the pride of the Senter Grange, and admired by all his neighbors, soon one of them came along wanting to borrow his bull. The governor suggested to the neighbor to bring his cow over and turn her into his pasture. Oh, no! He couldn't afford to allow his cow to lose a milking. Finally, the bull was sent. From then one and another wanted his bull—soon the bull began to travel for himself, and he began to go from bad to worse until these same borrowers began to mutilate him with dogs, and complain of his depredations, and he was compelled to sell him to a butcher for one-fourth cost, just at a time when his services would have been most valuable.

How many of our readers have similar experience?

"Can sedge grass be utilized?" was discussed by J. M. Meek, of Jefferson, who thought it should be irrigated. Ex-Gov. Senter thought it a good grazing grass, and contended that it afforded more grazing and more constant cropping than red clover, and thought, under proper treatment, it was better adapted to the great majority of our lands. He contended that it was specially adapted to milk and butter and sheep husbandry, and regarded it one of the blessings which providence offers us free of charge.

In discussing the subject of reclaiming worn out soils, Mr. Campbell said the farmer must educate himself before he can know how to reclaim worn out land. He must understand the causes of barrenness and also something of the principles of vegetable growth. Mr. Campbell sounds the right note in this, and the sooner the farming people recognize this the better will it be for the present and the generations to follow us. In view of the fact that within a few years all the available lands this side of the Rocky mountains will be taken up, this question grows in importance. When we shall have skimmed the cream from the new lands we must turn attention to the renovating of the old.

This will require education of the farmers to a point far in advance of that attained at the present time. It will be expecting too much to hope the present generation, at least the greater portion of it, will take on the study necessary. But let it begin in the schools. Let us have less of the fancy and more of the substantial taught boys in the schools.

The meeting for May, 1880, will be a useful one. A programme of essays and discussions has been selected which can not fail to bring out valuable information.

A visit was made to the State experimental farm, which is located near Knoxville, which is cultivated in connection with the industrial college under the management of Col. Moses White, chairman of the farm committee. The farm was found to be in a fair state of cultivation.

A CITY OF CAVES.—Away out on the Texas frontier, and in the eastern margin of that vast desert expanse, the Llano Estacado, sixty miles north of the little town of Graham, there settled about a year ago a colony from Oregon, consisting of nine families. The locality was distant from market, and lumber scarcely to be had. The settlers, therefore, as the cold northers of winter were approaching, determined to build habitations underground.

They selected a hill, in whose sides they excavated rooms, halls, kitchens and sleeping apartments, not unlike the ancient dwellers in the rocks of Judea. A chimney was formed by running a stove-pipe through the hill to the surface. The dwellings are perfectly dry and warm in the coldest and most freezing northern. This little city of caves has been named Oregon City, and will be the capital of Baylor county.

STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, }
BRODHEAD, KY., June 6, 1879. }
Receipts and disbursements of the secretary's office from last report up to and including June 6, 1879:

RECEIPTS.
Grange 1440, March quarter, 1879.....\$0 78
Grange 902, March and June quarters, 1879..... 3 10
Grange 1117, March quarter, 1879..... 3 55
Grange 277, 3 quarters, ending March 1879..... 15 00
Grange 1597, March quarter, 1879..... 1 05
Grange 728, March quarter, 1879..... 4 00

Total receipts.....\$27 48

DISBURSEMENTS.
Grange 902, paid stamps.....\$1 00
Grange 1440, paid stamps..... 33
Grange 277, paid delegate..... 13 00
Stamps (voucher No. 40)..... 3 00
Express charges (voucher No. 41)..... 15-17 48
Cash on hand.....\$10 00

Occasionally I hear from a Grange that has not received the annual password for 1879. I wish to say to all subordinate Granges that have paid their dues for the quarter ending December 31, 1878, the close of last year, who have not received the annual word for 1879, that, if they will address this office, giving the name of their master, under the seal of their Grange, I will see that they receive the annual password for 1879.

I receive frequent inquiries from secretaries and masters of dormant Granges, to know if their charters have been revoked. I would state for the general information of all dormant Granges that no charters have been revoked upon this account, neither will they be revoked for being dormant. All such that wish to reorganize and go to work, can do so; and if you do not understand what the law is upon this subject, if you will drop a line to Worthy Master Stone, or to this office, you will be informed upon the subject.

I would state that since the commencement of 1879, over fifty Granges that did not report in 1878, have reported. Some of them have reorganized, others paid all their back dues.

I yet have faith in the Patrons and Matrons of Kentucky, that they will demonstrate to the world that they are capable of keeping up an institution that has been of so much benefit to them.

JAS. G. CARTER,
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

LAWS RELATING TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION AND ARREARS.

In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspapers and subscribers:

First—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

Second—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

Third—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

Fourth—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Fifth—Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

Sixth—If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until express notice with payment of all arrears is made.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Ed.*

THE HARVEST FIELD.—Messrs. McGill & Truman invite all farmers who have not yet provided themselves with machinery for cutting and saving the wheat, barley and grass crops, to call at their store, No. 90 Main street, Louisville, and examine the Buckeye reapers, mowers and self-binders. They are agents for the ever-popular Buckeye machines, and have a full stock of all repairs for any make of them. A descriptive catalogue and price list will be sent on application to those who can not call.

SHEEP SHOW AND SALE.

The ninth meeting of the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association will be held on Shelby county fair grounds, near Shelbyville, Ky., on Tuesday, August 26, 1879. Everybody invited and everybody expected. Prizes given as follows:

IMPORTED SHEEP.—Best ram, 2 years old and over, first premium \$10, second \$3; best ram, 1 year old and under 2, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ram lamb, first premium \$5, second \$2; best ewe, 2 years old and over, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe, 1 year old and under 2, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe lamb, first premium \$5, second \$2.

NATIVE SHEEP.—Best ram, 2 years old and over, first premium \$10, second \$3; best ram, 1 year old and under 2, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ram lamb, first premium \$5, second \$3; best ewe, 2 years old and over, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe, 1 year old and under 2, first premium \$8, second \$3; best ewe lamb, first premium \$5, second \$2.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—Best ram, any age, \$10; best ewe, any age, \$8.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Best buck, any age or breed, \$10; best ewe, any age or breed, \$10.

No entry fee will be charged. 25 per cent. of premium will be retained by Kentucky Wool Growers' Association to all successful competitors. Immediately after the sheep show there will be a general sale of sheep on the fair grounds.

NEWTON BRIGHT, President,
G. W. WADDY, Secretary.

TOBACCO INFORMATION.

Review of the Louisville Market.

From The Tobacco News, June 7.

Louisville, June 7.—For the week ending to-day:

Receipts this week amounted to 1,680 hhds, against 1,309 last week, 2,050 this week last year, and 837 hhds in 1877.

Sales during the week were 1,855 hhds, against 1,552 last week, and 2,069 hhds this week last year, and 1,168 in 1877.

Sales of new crop this week were 1,143 hhds against 950 last week, and 2,056 this week last year.

Sales of new this year from January 1, 11,756 hhds, against 29,524 same time last year.

1879.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Original 1878 crop.....	1,032	1,032	10,339
Original former crop.....	584	584	7,757
Review 1878 crop.....	120	120	1,184
Review former crop.....	119	119	3,655

Total sales at ALL the	1879.	Week.	Month.	Year.
warehouses.....	1,855	1,855	22,935	
Year 1878.....	2,069	2,069	31,921	
Year 1877.....	1,168	1,574	26,624	
Year 1876.....	1,986	2,963	28,993	

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES.

Kentucky.

Counties—	Lugs.	Leaf.
Adair.....	\$3 50 @ 4 50	\$5 45 @ 9 50
Allen.....	2 50 @ 5 10	4 00 @ 9 30
Butler.....	1 80 @ 4 05	3 20 @ 8 90
Ballard.....	.....	4 15 @ 31 50
Barren.....	2 90 @ 4 20	4 35 @ 8 70
Breckinridge.....	2 40 @ 4 40	4 10 @ 17 50
Calloway.....	3 15 @ 4 00	4 00 @ 7 20
Christian.....	.....	3 75 @ 6 50
Caldwell.....	2 75 @ 4 90	..... @ 6 50
Crittenden.....	2 40 @ 3 00	..... @ 5 35
Cumberland.....	2 05 @ 4 30	5 00 @ 11 00
Carroll.....	.....	10 25 @ 20 00
Daviess.....	2 05 @ 4 80	4 00 @ 9 40
Edmonson.....	2 75 @ 4 00	4 15 @ 7 50
Grayson.....	2 30 @ 3 70	4 15 @ 8 20
Green.....	2 55 @ 4 95	4 05 @ 9 30
Henderson.....	2 10 @ 4 45	5 20 @ 9 40
Hart.....	2 60 @ 6 50	4 00 @ 17 75
Hopkins.....	2 65 @ 4 55	5 00 @ 7 50
Henry.....	7 20 @ 10 00	10 50 @ 20 00
Hardin.....	2 00 @ 3 60	4 05 @ 8 50
Hancock.....	2 50 @ 3 60	4 25 @ 7 00
Livingston.....	3 20 @ 4 00	..... @ 5 90
Larue.....	2 60 @ 4 40	4 05 @ 6 40
Logan.....	2 25 @ 4 85	3 25 @ 8 20
Meade.....	2 50 @ 4 55	4 00 @ 7 80
McLean.....	2 50 @ 4 45	4 30 @ 7 00
Monroe.....	2 45 @ 3 80	4 00 @ 6 00
Marion.....	2 90 @ 3 35	4 85 @ 5 00
Metcalfe.....	3 35 @ 3 90	3 75 @ 10 25
Marshall.....	.....	..... @ 9 50
Muhlenberg.....	2 95 @ 3 55	4 20 @ 6 60
McCracken.....	.....	..... @ 12 75
Ohio.....	2 30 @ 3 10	4 95 @ 7 40
Simpson.....	2 40 @ 4 90	3 90 @ 8 10
Taylor.....	2 40 @ 4 00	4 25 @ 7 70
Todd.....	4 40 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 7 00
Trimble.....	3 45 @ 11 50	9 60 @ 15 50
Warren.....	2 10 @ 4 80	4 05 @ 9 00
Webster.....	.....	..... @ 6 90

Trash, \$1.40, \$1.55, 75c. Scraps, 40c.

Indiana.

Warriack.....	2 80 @ 5 55	4 55 @ 7 20
Spencer.....	.....	3 15 @ 9 20
Perry.....	3 30 @ 3 60	4 55 @ 8 65

Tennessee.

Waynes.....	.....	4 55 @ 15 50
Henry.....	2 45 @ 4 35	..... @ 12 75
West Tennessee.....	2 50 @ 3 45	3 00 @ 6 70
Truesdale.....	3 05 @ 4 80	6 10 @ 7 00
Missouri.....	3 00 @ 4 00	4 95 @ 9 10
Illinois.....	3 20 @ 4 00	4 90 @ 6 50
Virginia.....	.....	..... @ 22 00

*Bright Leaf. *Cutting Leaf, for Kentucky River Counties.

Hopkinsville, June 5.—Receipts for the week and month, 372 hhds; sales, 308 hhds. Receipts for year to date, 5,503 hhds; sales 3,599 hhds.

The market is active and firm. A large portion of sales consists of home trade tobacco, which goes off perfectly satisfactory, and it is a blessing to holders of light, thin, not fired tobacco, and an outlet for a class of tobacco which otherwise would be entirely neglected. Common to medium lugs are higher. Offerings of heavy rich "our district" types are scarce, and I can only repeat that I am disappointed in the quantity in the crop.—[Correspondent.]

Hopkinsville Quotations.

Lugs common to medium	Light.	Heavy.
.....	2 25 @ 3 50	2 50 @ 3 50
Good lugs.....	3 25 @ 4 50	3 50 @ 4 50
Common leaf.....	4 00 @ 5 00	4 00 @ 5 00
Low medium and medium leaf.....	5 50 @ 6 50	5 50 @ 6 50
Good leaf.....	6 50 @ 7 50	6 50 @ 7 50
Leaf fine.....	7 50 @ 8 50	7 50 @ 8 50
Select leaf.....	8 50 @ 9 50	8 50 @ 9 50

Paducah, June 5.—Market the past week differed in no material point from the week before. Prices and quality being about the same. Receipts were 388 hhds, and sales 359 hhds, while rejections were only 18 hhds.

It was thought that good planting seasons would give lower prices; they came on Saturday and Sunday as fine as could be, yet the market this week has opened even stronger than before. How it will hold out we shall have to wait and see.—[Correspondent.]

Paducah Quotations—New Crop.

Lugs common to medium.....	\$2 50 @ 3 00
Lugs good.....	3 00 @ 4 00
Leaf common.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Leaf medium.....	6 00 @ 7 00
Leaf good (nominal).....	7 00 @ 9 00

Clarksville, Tenn., June 4.—Our receipts are again light, with corresponding falling off in sales, which this week will probably not exceed 400 hhds. The market is active and strong, and all grades are well sustained. The quality of the breaks is again very poor, but the general order fair.

Our total receipts to June 1 are 5,326 hhds; sales, 3,582 hhds; stocks June 1, 3,921 hhds. For 1878 the receipts to June 1 were 13,868 hhds; sales, 9,714 hhds; stocks June 1, 6,303 hhds.

We usually receive half of our crop by May 1. Warehousemen now estimate our receipts for 1879 at 8,000 to 10,000 hhds, against about 24,000 hhds in 1878.—[Correspondent.]

Clarksville, Tenn. Quotations.

Lugs common.....	\$2 50 @ 3 50
Lugs good.....	3 75 @ 5 00
Leaf common.....	4 50 @ 6 00
Leaf medium.....	6 50 @ 8 00
Leaf good.....	8 50 @ 10 00
Leaf fine.....	10 50 @ 12 00
Selections.....	.....

Evansville, Ind., June 5.—Our market remains firm, and prices are, if anything, higher than before the late rains. Messrs. White, Dunkerson & Co. sold this week to a prominent New York Tobacco man, a country

purchase of 750,000 lbs. Terms private. Sales for the week, 139 hhds.—[Corresp.]

Evansville Quotations.

Trash to common lugs.....	\$2 00 @ 2 60
Medium to good lugs.....	2 80 @ 3 50
Common leaf.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Good leaf.....	5 50 @ 6 50
Fine colory leaf.....	10 00 @ 12 50

THE WAREHOUSE TROUBLES.

CIRCULAR OF THE WAREHOUSEMEN, WITH COMMENTS OF THE TOBACCO NEWS.

In order to give both sides of this interesting controversy, we publish the circular of the warehousemen and the comments of *The Tobacco News*, just as we find them in that paper. Its editorial comments begin thus:

We publish the circular in full, so that we may not be charged with giving only particular portions of it to suit ourselves, as we have nothing to conceal. The circular commences as follows:

TO TOBACCO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

In the opinion of the Tobacco Warehousemen of Louisville, the time has come for submitting to you the facts of the extraordinary struggle which has been forced upon them; and we, whose names are hereto attached, pledge you our honor that the following statements are a fair and true presentation of the case:

In carrying out our cause to you, we shall not presume upon the relations of business and friendship which have existed so long between ourselves and you, our customers and patrons, but shall rely only upon the justice of our position and your ability to perceive our rights and your interests.

We shall show you that the controversy is purely a struggle between a faction of the buyers and the sellers of Leaf Tobacco.

Notwithstanding their "pledged honor" to state the facts truly, we here remark, that the "extraordinary struggle" has been forced upon them by themselves, as you will very clearly see, while judging as to their rights and your interests.

They next proceed to say:

The first step in the contest was the formation of a Buyers' clique or ring. All the parties to this movement bound themselves in writing to act together, and to make common cause against the Warehousemen and the Board of Trade, for the purpose of extorting from us certain concessions which they had determined to enforce. A number of the buyers here enrolled themselves in this conspiracy, but a large number, including some of the most prominent buyers as well as all the Louisville manufacturers, (perhaps with one exception) firmly refused to have anything to do with this buyers' ring, and have held their ground in good faith in the Board of Trade.

The "faction," "clique" or "ring" of buyers referred to, as we have stated on previous occasions, consisted of 36 buyers—being a large majority of actual buyers, including the heaviest ones in the market, who buy over four-fifths of all the Tobacco brought to this market. They made no common cause against the warehousemen or Board of Trade; but against their unreasonable terms of insisting on buyers paying for storage they did not want.

The statement as regards the Louisville manufacturers is untrue, as we have already reported the names of several manufacturing firms who act independently of the "ring" of warehousemen, or their Board of Trade.

We proceed to let them speak:

The demands which the buyers' league presented were these: That the warehouse charges against buyers be reduced 75 cents per hoghead; that the charges against sellers be increased to cover the difference. It was not contended that our total charges were too high, but we were urged to transfer the margin to the shoulders of the sellers. By accepting these terms and increasing charges against producers and other sellers, we could have made peace with the buyers' league and ended the trouble.

We rejected their demand. They threatened us with the power of the whole buying interest. We, relying upon the still greater and ultimately irresistible power of producers and sellers whose interests we were defending, defied them to do their worst.

Notwithstanding their "pledged honor" to speak the truth, we reply that the buyers never asked for a reduction of 75c per hhd, and never asked that such reduction, or ANY reduction should be charged to the seller, and we defy the "ring" of warehousemen or the records of the Board of Trade to prove it. Assertion is one thing, proof is another. The request of the buyers was neither more nor less than that they should not be charged for three months' storage unless they wanted it. The records of the Board of Trade show the proposal made to the "ring" warehousemen was that, instead of paying \$2 per hhd with four months' storage, they should pay \$1.25 per hhd with one month's storage and 25c per month thereafter, making to those who wanted four months' storage, \$2—exactly the same as they had been paying, the proposed change to take effect January 1. If such can be called a "conspiracy" or "coercion," so be it. It was a request respectfully made, but declined by the "ring" warehousemen for the best of all reasons—they knew they had too good a thing on both buyers and shippers to give up. If they had agreed to the request, to make only those pay for storage who wanted it, the "extraordinary struggle" which has followed would have been prevented, and they would have obtained better terms than they are likely ever to get again.

And here we would remark that in that request and its refusal centers the whole and only question ever at issue between the buyers and the warehousemen. They may twist and turn the matter as they can, the fact stands forth which can not be denied by the ring warehousemen, that on them and their refusal to concede the justice of charging storage only to those who wished it, rests all the results which have followed, but which have proved even better for buyer as well as shipper than anticipated, by establishing lower charges to both at one warehouse, to be followed by others, not under the control of the present "ring" of warehousemen or their Board of Trade. The hollowness of the hypocrisy of the "ring" warehousemen is clearly shown when they speak of defending the interests of producers and sellers, when they refused the terms offered them, while they were only defending the injustice of making buyers pay for storage they did not want, and maintaining their high charges.

They say further:

The league buyers thereupon withdrew from the Board of Trade and published a compact to the effect that they would cease buying until the Warehousemen should yield to their demands, and until the Board of Trade regulations should be changed to suit their purposes.

Thereafter they held aloof from the market, but they soon discovered that their chagrin, that the sales kept on as usual, and that prices were fully supported without their assistance. They had reckoned upon the assumption that the market would be seriously embarrassed; that prices would decline, and that sellers would be forced, in self-protection, to use their great influence for the purchase of peace, even at the price of surrender. Their disappointment prompted them to abandon the strike within four days after they had published

their cartel. They returned to the auction breaks and have since been purchasing in the usual manner. But they had simply changed their tactics, without abandoning the siege.

Finding the "ring" warehousemen unreasonable and immovable in their refusal to agree to a reasonable request, the buyers concluded to withdraw from the Board of Trade, where they could obtain no redress. Once independent of it, they were free to buy at any warehouse which might offer them more reasonable terms, which they could not take advantage of as long as they remained members of the board. When the new warehouse recently established, announced its rates, the buyers considered that they had gained what they had contended for, though not from the "ring," and accordingly recommenced buying at such of the ring warehouses as they pleased. They have not up till to-day been purchasing in the "usual manner," but only at such warehouses as come in regular rotation with the new warehouse which was entitled to come in its turn, and which the independent buyers attend when its turn comes, in preference to going to one of the ring warehouses selling at the same time.

Failing to force us to grant their demands at your expense by open assault, they next undertook to undermine our position with a piece of strategy, which you must see is perfectly transparent. In carrying this into effect a warehouse was started by two of the striking buyers, who publish a scale of charges at which it is impossible for any honest warehouseman enterprise to prosper. And to win over producers and sellers to the support of their designs, they also offer lower terms to sellers. The reduction in selling costs is insignificant, while the buying costs are reduced one-half; but the theory was adopted that even a trifling reduction in selling charges would be sufficient to conciliate sellers and blind them to the real nature of the scheme.

The new warehouse was started by two gentlemen who are capable of judging whether or not they can make a living by selling Tobacco for \$3 per hhd, including all charges to buyer and seller. Whether it is "impossible for any honest warehouseman enterprise to prosper" at that—which means lower fees to both buyers and sellers—remains to be seen. As it was possible for the warehouse business to prosper honestly before the war at \$1 to buyer and \$1 to seller, or \$2 in all per hhd—we see no reason why it can not pay now to sell at \$3, money being as valuable and rent and working expenses about as low now as then. We leave the new warehouse to speak for itself. The reduction in selling costs, however, is not "insignificant," as the disinterested "ring" would have you believe. The new warehouse charge for selling is \$2 in all. The "ring" warehouses charge \$2 per hhd and 1 per cent, besides pocketing the price of 5 lbs for sample, which the shipper loses. The reduction offered by the new warehouse is therefore 1 per cent. in value of Tobacco and 5 lbs for sample—amounting on lugs at 3c to a reduction of 70c per hhd; on leaf at 5c, a reduction of \$1; on leaf at 8c a reduction of \$1.52; on Cutting leaf at 12c, a reduction of \$2.04; and on Cutting leaf at 18c a reduction of \$3.06 per hhd. Such may be "insignificant" in the estimation of the "ring" of warehousemen, who insist on having their pound of flesh out of the shippers, whom they charge all the way from \$2.60 to \$4 per hhd, depending on the value of the Tobacco, with \$2.50 for rejection fee.

At this new house the sampling of Tobacco is entirely in the hands of the seceding buyers, a feature that you can not consider favorable to your interests. It is certainly important to you that your rights in this particular should be guarded by some one other than a buyers' ring. All of the Board of Trade buyers desire to recognize the warehousemen and refuse to attend its sales, but the members of the strikers' league are making daily sacrifices to support it; and a show of success has been secured by daily sales of Tobacco belonging to the proprietors and malcontents.

Notwithstanding the "pledged honor" of the ring to speak the truth, we pronounce their statement as simply false, when they say "the sampling of the new warehouse is entirely in the hands of the seceding buyers." The sampling is done at the new house in the same manner as the sampling at the "ring" warehouses, by a competent, impartial, and responsible inspector, who is under bond for the faithful discharge of his duty. The audacity of the statement of the "ring" of warehousemen, is beyond comprehension, nevertheless, we repeat their statement in that respect is false. The few buyers who still remain members of the Tobacco Board of Trade can not attend the sales of the new warehouse because their obligations to the Board of Trade prevents them doing so. A very good reason why they don't attend, they can not, as long as they remain members of the board.

Now the "ring" appeals to their shippers as follows:

Now, then, we wish to ask you plainly if we, your representatives, have done well? Should we have made peace by transferring the costs from them to you? Would you, the chief representatives of the Tobacco selling interests in the world, have excused us if we had permitted a buyers' clique to assume complete control and authority in this chief market of the world? If we had yielded the principle that a buyers' clique can enforce one thing in this manner, would we not have also yielded the principle that can enforce anything? Had we allowed such a clique to compel us to transfer to you a part of their legitimate costs, would we not have aided in establishing the principle that they might require us next to impose upon you all the costs, and charge them nothing? Would we not have betrayed you by becoming the mere agents of a ring's dictation, instead of being the representatives of sellers with the power to protect the rights entrusted to us? Is there, in short, any single right of yours which would remain secure after establishing the precedent that the interest of a clique or ring is supreme?

Notwithstanding their "pledged honor" to speak the truth, we repeat that it is false that the buyers asked that any increase should be made to the charges to the seller, and the "ring" have nothing by which to prove such a slanderous statement. The power of the warehousemen's ring is sufficiently strong already, to dictate to their shippers more than is good for them, and hence their great fears in being checked in such, by buyers and others. The special pleading in the above paragraph in their manifesto, is first class buncombe, but unworthy of the legal mind who coined it.

We proceed to let them speak:

We desire to assure you that all your rights are fortified and guarded by laws and regulations which have grown up into the Board of Trade system, and which constitute the organic law. Under this system, the business and the reputation of this market have surpassed anything known elsewhere in America or Europe. No other market attracts such consignments of Tobacco, and every hoghead is a testimonial of your confidence in us and of your satisfaction with your former experience with us. No other market in the world attracts such a numerous body of buyers, and each one attests in spite of himself by the very fact that he comes to Louisville in preference to other markets, that the advantages here (charges included) are more satisfactory than anywhere else. This unequalled concourse of buyers and sellers is the highest possible testimonial, and proves all that we can ask.

Concluded on Seventh page.

1879.

1879

Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

The great success of our premium offers last winter warrants the publisher in presenting the following List of Premiums for 1879:

To any person getting up the number of names for a specified premium we will forward, according to his direction, the article called for. Subscriptions must be for one year. Renewals can be included. All subscriptions for these premiums, unless otherwise stated, may be at \$1.50 each per year. Names may be sent one, two or more as taken, and notice given of intention to try for premiums so that a record of them may be kept.

REGULAR STANDING PREMIUMS.

A CLUB OF

EIGHTY subscribers at \$1.50 each will secure for the one who gets it up

A Shorthorn Bull Calf

SEVENTY subscribers will secure

A Jersey Bull Calf

SIXTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Fine Cotswold Ewes

FIFTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Cotswold Ram

FIFTY subscribers will secure

A Ladies' Gold Double Case Watch.

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pure Southdown Ram.

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Poland-China Pigs (Boar and Sow)

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Berkshire Pigs (Boar and Sow)

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Good Sewing Machine

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Jersey Red Pigs (Boar and Sow).

THIRTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Saddle Worth \$12.

THIRTY subscribers will secure

A Complete Set of Buggy Harness.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Berkshire Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Poland-China Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Jersey Red Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Gale Chilled Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Brinly Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Gents' Silver Hunting Case Watch.

Fully warranted by Otis W. Snyder, Jeweler, Louisville.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Pair of Bronze Turkeys.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Buff Cochins Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Buff Cochins Fowls.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Plymouth Rock Fowls.

TEN subscribers will secure

How considerate the "ring" shows itself to be for the "rights" of its shippers. How well they can blow about the market which the buyers have done infinitely more to build up than ever the "ring" did, and for whom the Tobacco has been brought for them to purchase. Let the thirty-six independent buyers leave this market to-morrow and where would the "ring" be? They would be left with a market for 8,000 or 10,000 hhd's, instead of 60,000 or 70,000 hhd's a year. That's all.

Now let us hear them further:

The great interests involved, whether of sellers or buyers, have been assembled in our Board of Trade system, and securely entrenched in sundry organic laws for the trade. Both sellers and buyers have a part in the organization—ourselves as your representatives; both sellers and buyers are interested in the administration of the Board, which, in turn, regulates the market. The Board of Trade is therefore an impartial guardian of the rights and interests of all, and all of its members have solemnly bound themselves to be governed by its regulations. It is the only representative of order and equity and law outside of the civil code. But it is this body and the system which it enforces that the buyers' league who have succeeded are attempting to overthrow for the purpose of establishing in its stead the supremacy of an irresponsible buying league.

Again do we see the "ring" taking the credit which does not belong to them. Well do they know, that it was only by fighting for their rights, and justice, that the buyers obtained, after many a struggle, what is now most creditable to the market in its weights and other important respects. Every reform they desired was fought against by leaders of the present "ring" of warehousemen. And yet, by insinuation, they would have you believe that it was owing to them, that the rights of buyers and sellers were so well cared for, an assumption only in keeping with the character of all their talk and conduct.

The slander in the last two lines of the above quotation, is simply beneath our notice, as we feel quite sure it is far beneath that of the thirty-six buyers, and the firms they represent.

"Irresponsible buying league" is pretty good, as emanating from a "ring" of warehousemen, of whom only one or two at the outside, own the premises they are doing business in.

Picking up a show of courage, the "ring" proceeds to say:

We have the power as well as the purpose to defeat the usurpation. We have stood firmly for your interests and our rights, and we have forced the league to a virtual surrender. The market has resumed its regular normal course, and sales are proceeding uninterrupted at prices much higher than prevailed before the strike. But we appeal to you for your endorsement and encouragement in our efforts to complete the victory. We have shown that the present strategy consists in an attempt to induce you, the sellers of Tobacco, to play into the hands of this clique or ring, by shipping to a warehouse started by two striking buyers at the instigation of a buyer's league for the purpose of enforcing their schemes.

Instead of forcing the buyers to a virtual surrender, they are stronger in their position to-day than ever, and rejoice in the prospect that the days of high charges to buyers and sellers are numbered, and that, before long, all warehouses conducted on the basis of the "ring," and bound by its ironclad rules, will have to reduce their charges, or give place to others who will do so. There is no alternative left, although some will succumb in the struggle to avert it.

Notwithstanding the "pledged honor" of the ring, to speak the truth, we call the attention to the falsity of the statement in the last two lines of the above quotation, which states that the warehouse lately opened here was started at the instigation of the buyers. Such statement is doubly false, when the fact is known that the buyers were taken by surprise, when such was announced to them, with more liberal terms than the "ring" had refused. We leave this part of their work to be answered by the new warehouse, to whom it refers.

Further barefaced misstatements are to be found in the following, as the "ring" proceeds:

We do not conceal from you the fact that the inducement offered you is about 60c per hogshead, but we solemnly warn you that the consequence of accepting this offer and giving substantial encouragement to the scheme will be to surrender this market to clique dictation. If the same party, after succeeding, should next determine that all buyers' costs should be saddled upon sellers you would have no redress, as you will have destroyed your own protection.

The "ring" here would have you believe that nothing but common luge was sold in this market, or at the new warehouse. They know better than that, and know just as well as we do that the "inducement" offered to the shipper runs from 60c to more than \$2.50 per hhd—depending on the quality of the Tobacco sold.

As an exhibition of their knowledge, they say:

THE CHARGES HERE TO THE SELLER OF TOBACCO ARE AS SMALL AS THOSE OF ANY MARKET WITHIN OUR KNOWLEDGE, AND LESS THAN THOSE OF MANY OF OUR RIVAL MARKETS.

"Within our knowledge" is a pretty safe place to hedge, in making such a fallacious statement, when the fact being that the charges at the "ring" warehouses are higher than at almost every other market in the West, and if the "ring" don't know it, it is time it did.

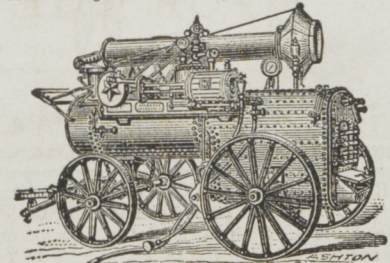
And now we take leave of this subject and leave it to the candid judgment of you to whom it is addressed, and ask you to consider and say who are your antagonists—a set of men, combined together in as complete a "ring" as ever was formed, for the purpose of insisting on charging from \$4.50 to \$6 for every hhd of Tobacco they sell, \$2.50 for every hhd they reject and \$3 for every hhd they receive and don't sell. Is it they, or the buyers who have been the means of breaking down so far, a huge monopoly and who will succeed in completely breaking up high charges, and who have already secured for you and themselves charges nearly one-half in proportion to what they have been. With this fervent and very disinterested appeal from the ring, we leave the matter in your hands for final judgment:

Reminding you of our associations in the past and the advantages which you have derived for many years from our unequal market system, we confidently appeal to your decision. We desire to earnestly impress it upon you that if for the sake of a petty temporary concession, you patronize and encourage the warehouse started and controlled by your natural antagonists, you will give them the strength which they lack, and will aid in destroying your own safeguards and defense.

Very respectfully,
SPRATT & CO., Pickett Tobacco Warehouse
J. S. PHILLIPS & Co., Planters Tobacco Warehouse,
SHELLEY & GLOVER, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse,
CHURCH, HUBBARD & Co., Gilbert Tobacco Warehouse,
JOHN H. PAGE & Co., Farmers Tobacco Warehouse,
S. CAYE, JR., Kentucky Tobacco Association,
MEQUIER, HELM & Co., 9th St. Tobacco Warehouse,
SEMIN, MASON & LOGGINS, Pike Tobacco Warehouse,
WHITE & EDWARDS, Green River Tobacco Warehouse,
GLOVER & Co., Boone Tobacco Warehouse,
CHURCH, HUBBARD & Co., Gilbert Tobacco Warehouse,
RAY & Co., Falls City Tobacco Warehouse,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 22, 1879.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

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OUR Unrivalled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Tractor, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

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GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous waste of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no attachments, or "rebuilt" to change from Grain to Seeds.

A Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, complete and ready for use, our "VIBRATOR" Threshers Outfits are incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Littering or Scattering.

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The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

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Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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CHRONIC DISEASES—of all forms come within the province of our several specialties. This division of practice is very ably managed by a gentleman of mature judgment and skill. Bronchitis, Throat, and Lung Diseases, and other chronic affections, receive the attention of an expert in this specialty.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—Especially are our facilities of a superior order for the cure of all those chronic diseases of women, which are the most difficult to treat. For particulars see "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" (1,000 pages, sent post-paid for \$1.50) or Invalids' and Tourists' Guide Book (100 pages, 10 cents post-paid).

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By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousands of cases of diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect the most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

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The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation of its results. It is the most powerful results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the element of curing her of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and that it will, at all times, under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE**. (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Excessive Flowing, Excessive Menstruation, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion of the Uterus, Uterine Inversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Thirsting, Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. It does not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfills a **stagnation of purpose**, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state of condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in **THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER**, a book of over 900 pages, sent post-paid, on receipt of \$1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

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"\$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day, and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

For sale by all druggists.

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The Most Valuable Medical Discovery known to the World—No More Use for Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons.

Life for the Blood, Strength for the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease, and being troubled with weakness of the liver, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, etc., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the **ROOT BITTERS**, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and acquaintances. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood, impudence, bad stomach weakness, kidney disease, torpid liver, etc. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine and wide and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the **ROOT BITTERS** in large quantities; and I now devote all my time to this business.

I was at first backward in presenting either myself or discovery in this way to the public, not being a patent medicine man and with small capital, but I am getting braver every day. Since I first advertised this medicine I have been crowded with orders from all over the country, and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so much success as the **ROOT BITTERS**. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other medicines in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, now sell **ROOT BITTERS**, some of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

ROOT BITTERS are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown.

They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the foundation of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use **ROOT BITTERS**. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using **ROOT BITTERS**. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians to die, and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia and skin diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, costiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness and general debility? You will be cured if you take **ROOT BITTERS**. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as **ROOT BITTERS**.

I know that jealous physicians will cry hubbub because my discovery cures so many of their patients, but I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my **ROOT BITTERS** as fast as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. old by wholesale and retail druggists and country merchants, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. For certificates of wonderful cures, see my large circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

Ask your druggist or merchant for **ROOT BITTERS**. **ROOT**

MARKET REPORTS.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 12, 1879.
BUTTER—Common to choice, from 6@10c;
Western Reserve, 14c; creamery, 20c.
COTTON—Middling, 13c; low middling,
12 3/4c; good ordinary, 12 1/2c.
COFFEE—Rio 10 1/2@11 1/2c for common, 14@
15c for good, 15 1/2@16 1/2c for prime, 16 1/2@17c
for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Govern-
ment Java 20@26c.

EGGS—12c per dozen on arrival.
FEATHERS—Prime goose, 41c; mixed lots,
25@30c; turkey tail feathers, 20c per lb boxed.
FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6.00@6.25; plain
fancy \$5.50@5.75; A No. 1, \$4.75@5.00;
extra family, \$3.50@4.00; extra, \$3@3.50.
FRUITS—Dried apples, 2 1/2@3c; dried
peaches, halves, at 11@12c for pared and 4c
for unpared. Green apples, \$3@3.50.
GRAIN—Wheat, Red \$1.00; amber and
white \$1.10 for good to prime in bulk
on arrival. Corn, 43@46c for ear; 43@46c for
shelled mixed and white on track. Oats,
No. 2 mixed 37@37 1/2c per bushel, as to grade,
in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, \$1. Kye,
60c.

HAY—Common to medium, \$10@12; good to
choice, \$14@15.
HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 14c; dry
flint, damaged, 10 1/2@11c; prime
salted, 10 1/2@11c; dry salted, damaged, 9c;
prime green-salted, 6 1/2c; green-salted, dam-
aged, 5 1/2c; green, 5 1/2c; sheepskins, 45@75c.
MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans mol-
lasses at 30@40c in bbls, syrups at 40@60c,
sorghum, 25@30c per gal.
OILS—Lined oil, 62@67c; coal oil, 110@
test 10 1/2c, 130@ test 11 1/2c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$2.50@3 per dozen for
large, \$1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, russets, \$2.25 per
barrel, from store; peachblow, \$3.75; new
potatoes, \$5.00@5.50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Red, 5 1/2c; white, 5 1/2@6c.

RICE—Carolina 6 1/2@7c; Louisiana 6 1/2@7c.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 8 1/2c
9c; crushed and powdered at 9 1/2c; cut
loaf, 9 1/2c; A coffee, 8 1/2c; B coffee sugar
9c; extra C, 8 1/2c; C yellow, 7 1/2c, standard
brands: New Orleans, 6@6 1/2c for common
to prime.

SALT—\$1.57 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls
\$1.25.

STARCH—2 1/2@3c per lb.

TALLOW—6 1/2c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 24@27 1/2c; black,
15@23c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4.50@4.75; extra
butcher, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good, \$3.25@
3.50; common, \$2.50@3; rough, \$2@2.25.
HOGS—\$3.30@3.40, best grade; common to
fair, \$3.25@3.30 per 100 lbs gross; light,
\$2.50@3.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@
3.50; stock sheep, \$2.50@3. Lambs, \$3.50@
5.25 per cwt for best; \$3.50@4.50 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 2 1/2@2 1/2c; fair to medium,
3@3 1/2c; good to choice butcher grades
4@4 1/2c; fair to good shippers, 4 1/2@4 3/4c;
fair to good heavy oxen, 2 1/2@3 1/2c.

HOGS—Common, \$2.50@3.15; fair to good
light, \$3.20@3.45; fair to good packing grades,
\$3.40@3.60 selected butchers', \$3.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2 1/2@3 1/2c, and
good to choice, 3 1/2@4 1/2c.

LAMBS—4@6c per cwt.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

No "dictionaries," no "chromos,"
no "solid silver spoons," but the in-
valuable boon of good health, is the
premium offered and guaranteed to all
ladies that suffer with those aggravat-
ing diseases and weaknesses peculiar to
their sex, if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-
scription be used as directed. Ladies,
submit yourselves no longer to the use
of the knife and caustic. The Favorite
Prescription has revolutionized that
branch of medical practice, and wrought
your complete emancipation from the
protracted pain and suffering of the past.

KILLMORE, Ind., March 20, 1878.

DR. R. V. PIERCE—Dear Sir: Your
Favorite Prescription has restored me
to perfect health. Yours truly,

GRACE CHOATE.

422 EUTAW ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

June 10, 1878.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir: My wife was a hopeless in-
valid for nearly twenty years. Your
Favorite Prescription has cured her.
Thankfully yours, R. T. McCAY.

ENEMIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—There
is, apparently, no apparatus so liable to
be interfered with by what we may call
natural causes as the electric telegraph.
Last week we saw what perils from the
vermin and fungus environ the sub-
terranean wires. Fish gnaw and mol-
lusks over-weight and break the sub-
marine conductors; while there is at
least one instance of a frolicsome whale
entangling himself in a deep-sea cable,
to its utter disorganization.

It is stated that within the three years
ending 1878 there have been sixty ser-
ious interruptions to telegraphic com-
munication in Sumatra, by elephants.
In one instance, these sagacious ani-
mals, most likely fearing snares, de-
stroyed a considerable portion of the
line, hiding away the wires and insula-
tors in a cane brake. Monkeys of all
tribes and sizes, too, in that favored is-
land, use the poles and wires as gymnasia,
occasionally breaking them and
carrying off the insulators; while the
numerous tigers, bears and buffaloes on
the track render the watching and re-
pair of the line a duty of great danger.

In Australia, where there are no wild
animals to injure the wires, which are

carried great distances overland, they
are said to be frequently cut down by
the scarcely less wild aborigines, who
manufacture from them rings, armlets,
and other varieties of barbaric orna-
ment. It has been suggested as a
means of protection in this case, that
the posts be constructed of iron, when
the battery could be used to astonish
any native climbing them with felonious
intent.

BORAX FOR SALTING BUTTER.—The
Italian minister of agriculture, in-
dustry and commerce has addressed a
communication to the chamber of com-
merce of Milan, relative to experiments
in salting butter with borax, which have
been carried out at the agricultural sta-
tion at Florence. From the account
which appears in the *Giornale di Agri-
cultura*, borax would appear to have a
most marvellous effect in insuring its
absolute preservation. Samples of fresh
butter made at the Florence station,
and purposely not carefully freed of
their buttermilk, were found, on the ad-
dition of about eight per cent of borax,
to maintain their natural fine flavor,
without the least change whatever,
for upward of three months.

To attain this satisfactory result it is
necessary that the borax should be per-
fectly dry and in very fine powder, and
care must be taken to insure its thor-
ough mixture with the whole mass of the
butter operated on. Among the fur-
ther advantages of this plan, it is no-
ted that borax imparts no flavor of any
kind to the butter, while it is entirely
harmless in its nature and also reason-
ably cheap. Still later experiments have
shown that a very much smaller prop-
ortion of borax suffices to produce the
desired effect, and also that simple solu-
tions of the salt act quite as well as the
dried powder.—*American Dairyman*.

WHAT is that which you have seen
almost every day of your life, and yet
you have never seen it before? A dog's
tail, which is behind the dog and not
before.

"My boy," asked a parson, "were
you ever baptized?" "Oh, yes," was
the reply, "half a dozen times, but it
never took."

NEVER promise more than can be done. Dr.
Bull's Baltimore Pills have been successfully
run on this principle. For sale by all druggists.
Price 25 cents.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted
last year with your Ready Mixed Paint,
looks up before the eye grandly, and is the
cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I
tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this
place, to adopt your paints, but could not in-
duce them. Now mark the contrast at the
present time. The doctor's is in streaks and
looks dirty and old, as if painted many years.
Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while
mine looks more brilliant than ever. When
the full moon shines upon the house it looks
like a block of silver at broad daylight. The
veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets
of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one
notes the contrast of the mixed paints over
the old way, and admires the glossy appearance
of the building. You can fully refer any one
to this house, for it is the largest and most
conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Am-
boy railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY.

NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—
Every One His Own Painter—mailed free.
Address Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South street,
New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

FOR SALE!

One Second-hand Buckeye Mowing Machine,

With four mowing knives, in complete running order.

Just repaired. Price \$40. Will take a horse or cow in
trade for it. Apply to

J. O. CAMPBELL,
No. 90 First St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

THAT IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS

MY FRIEND YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER'S AXLE GREASE.

TRADE MARK

For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of
Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

SAMUEL CUPPLES & CO., Agents for our St. Louis
Factory.

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.,
Chicago and New York.

22-COW-137

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made.

Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO.,
Augusta, Maine.

Miller's Tick Destroyer!

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

TICKS AND OTHER VERMIN

ON SHEEP

Enabling the animal to thrive and increasing
the growth and luster of the wool.

One Box Sufficient for Twenty Sheep.

THE DESTROYER IS A SURE CURE OF
SCAB.

Price by Express, not prepaid, 35 cents
per box. Address

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
Louisville, Ky.

60 CARDS—20 Chromo, 10 Motto, 30 Ocean Shells,
Snowflake, etc. Name on 10c. CLINTON
BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

Sept 12-1879

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of
the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses,
sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the
United States. They deal fairly with their customers,
and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock.
Persons at a distance can write, describing what is
wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with
description of animals and prices.



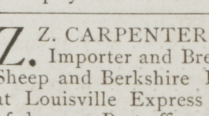
CLARK PETTIT,

Centretown Stock Farm,
near Salem,
NEW JERSEY.

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey
Red Swine. Circular containing full and au-
thentic history of the breed, with illustrations
of animals from life, and price lists sent free
to any address upon application as above.

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby
county, Ky.—Breeder and importer
of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders
promptly attended to. June 14-1879

Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—
Importer and Breeder of pure Cotswold
Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Stock delivered
at Louisville Express or Freight Offices free
of charge. Post-office address, Fisherville, Ky.
Dec 1-1879



JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Ken-
tucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city,
on Third-street road). Breeder and shipper
of Poland-China hogs. They are docile, and
fatten readily at any age. Jan 3-1879



SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-
CHINA HOGS.—My stock in 1878 took
nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one
herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all
breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at
Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock
of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and
the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-
stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported
this fall. Address WILL A. GAINES,
nov 14-1879 Centerville, Bourbon Co., Ky.



W. M. BAKER, breeder and shipper of
Poland-China Hogs. I make a special-
ty of the following breeds of fowls: Light
and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Co-
chins. Young stock for sale. My hogs are
large and fine, fatten readily at any age, and
for purity of blood are unsurpassed. Several
of my herd are of the famous Black Bess
strains. My stock may be inspected any day
except Sunday. Residence five miles north of
Madison, on J. M. & I. R. R., at Baker's
Station. Address me at North Madison, In-
diana. May 3-1879

LAWSDALE BERSHIRE.—I have
now, and am breeding from the following
popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen,
Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and
Sniper. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince,"
"Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit
the times. I am breeding and can furnish
eggs from the following varieties of fowls:
Light and Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns,
\$1.50 per 13; Buff and P. Cochins, P. Rocks
and P. Ducks, \$2; Blue Turkeys, \$6. Re-
duced rates by express. Send for catalogue
and price list. W. SHELBY WILSON,
Jan 10-1879 Shelbyville, Ky.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, Jr., Chaplin, Nelson
County, Kentucky, breeder of pure Jer-
sey Red Swine. Very fine pigs on hand; for
sale at all times; none but first-class pigs will
be shipped; correspondence solicited. June 27-1879

A. G. HERR, St. Mathews, Jefferson coun-
ty, Ky., has for sale the finest class of
registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and
Yorkshire swine. June 20-1879

SHEEP.

E. L. SHOUSE, Fisherville, Kentucky.
Breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock
delivered at depots. Orders solicited. 7-1879

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson
Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers
and breeders of Cotswold Sheep. April 1-1879

F. A. BYARS, Simpsonville, Shelby county,
Ky. Breeder of and dealer in pure
Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains.
Correspondence and orders solicited.
June 14-1879

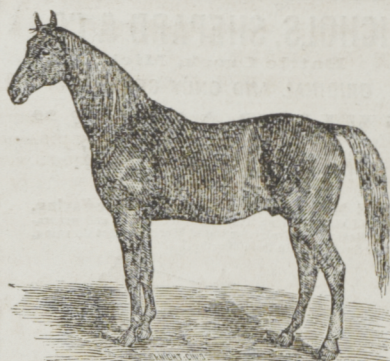
A. SA COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county,
Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold
sheep. Particulars sent on application.
April 5-1879

ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds. Import-
ed, and their descendants. Stock always
for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on applica-
tion. Address, R. C. ESTILL,
Dec 13-1879 P. O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby
county, Ky., importers and breeders
of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs
for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices
reasonable. Feb 10-1879

W. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario,
Canada, importer and breeder of prize
Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for
sale at reasonable prices. June 22-1879

N. MCCONATHY, importer and breeder
of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington,
Ky. April 28-1879



SHORTHORNS, HORSES, SHEEP, &c.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, On-
tario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of
Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire
Pigs and Cotswold Sheep. 18-1879

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cyn-
thiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock
from the following stallions: Sterling, Gold-
smith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all
sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdal-
lah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah. Jan 27-1879

WALTER HANDY, Clifton Stock Farm,
Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky.,
breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young
things for sale. Correspondence solicited.
Young bulls supplied to shippers South
and West. 17-1879

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and Trotting
Horses, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle and
Southdown Sheep, at Woodburn Farm, Spring
Station, Woodford county, Ky.
A. J. ALEXANDER. Sep 3-1879

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury
county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting
Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and South-
down Sheep. June 6-1879

THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills,
Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trot-
ting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and
Merino Sheep. June 6-1879

CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury
county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and
Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Short-
horns and Southdown Sheep. May 30-1879

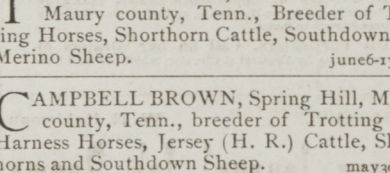
B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and
Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East
Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand
and for sale single horses and pairs.

Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a
specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the
best families of running and trotting blood,
always on hand and for sale. Horses trained
at reasonable rates. Dec 3-1879

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky,
breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep.
Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale.
March 29-1879

REV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd
county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H.
B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora
Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs.
Prices to correspond with the general decline
in stock. Correspondence solicited. 25 July 1879

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield,
Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey
Cattle, Black and Red Berkshires, Jersey Red
and Poland-China Swine. May 10-1879



THE BOTTOM FELL OUT.—Poland Chi-
na pigs 2 1/2 to 3 months old at \$8 each;
3 to 4 months old, \$10 each.

My hogs are large and fine, of the very best
strains, and will fatten at any age. Also Cotswold
sheep from IMPROVED STOCK, and
fancy Poultry. Call and see stock any day
(except Sunday), or address me at North
Madison, Indiana. WM. BAKER.
May 3-1879

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove
Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Ken-
tucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold
Sheep and Improved English Berkshire
Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock
bred from imported prize animals. Corre-
spondence and orders solicited, and satisfac-
tion guaranteed. March 1-1879

CHURCHMAN & JACKSON, Indianap-
olis, Indiana, breeders and importers of
the highest class of Jersey Cattle and Berk-
shire swine. 4 July 1879.

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby
county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle,
Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Oct 25-1879

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky.,
breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs,
Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and
Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thorough-
bred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breed-
ing to sell, and would be glad to have my stock
inspected at all times. May 25-1879

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky,
breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. K.
Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from
premium imported stock, and White-faced
Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens.
Correspondence promptly answered. April 1-1879

WILLIAM CROZIER, Northport, Long
Island, N. Y., breeder of Registered
Jerseys and Herd Book Ayrshires, South-
down Sheep, Collie Dogs, and Dorking
Fowls. 21 July 1879

S. MEREDITH & SON, Oakland Farm,
Cambridge City, Indiana, breeders of
pure Shorthorn Cattle and Southdown and
Cotswold Sheep, from stock of recent im-
portations. Correspondence solicited. June 10-1879

CLOVERLAND HERD,
Lexington, Ky.

W. T. HEARNE, Breeder of Pure Short-
horns, chiefly Bates Blood. Also
Grower of Choice Seed Wheat.

ANGORA GOATS

POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county,
Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure
blood and high grades. March 2-1879

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Nashville, Tenn., breed-
er of Pure Angora Goats. Address, care
Berry, Demoville & Co. March 2-1879

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

CAPT. PHIL. KIDD, Lexington, Ky.,
Live Stock Auctioneer. Particular at-
tention given to public sales of Shorthorn Cattle,
Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark
county, Ky., attends the courts in the
Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock
and personal property solicited. Satisfaction
guaranteed.

LANE & BODLEY CO.'S

CINCINNATI

FARM ENGINE!

The best, the cheapest, most efficient and durable
engine in the market. Every Engine is tested and
diagram cards taken before shipment, and every Boiler
is insured for one year. Our Engines will give from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent.

MORE POWER

With the same amount of fuel and water, than many
of the engines now in the market. Send for our cata-
logue and prices.

LANE & BODLEY CO.

John & Water Sts., CINCINNATI.
21-1879

"OLD CHICKAMAUGA"

POULTRY YARDS

J. T. SCOTT & BRO., Proprietors,

CRAWFISH SPRINGS, WALKER, CO., GA.

Breeders and shippers of

High Class Poultry,

Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans and
Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Fancy Pigeons
Italian Bees and Queens. Eggs for hatching securely
packed, and safe arrival guaranteed, at live and re-
tail prices. Send for our new Poultry Cir-
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